1980 to 1990

with preliminary figures for 1991

Yukon Economic Accounts

Yukon
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics

93-02769/

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May, 1992

The Yukon Government
Executive Council Office
Bureau of Statistics
Whitehorse, Yukon

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PREFACE

With the 1986 release of provincial income and expenditure accounts data, Statistics Canada published for the first time separate economic accounts information for the Yukon and Northwest Territories. That release culminated a joint project undertaken over the previous five years by Statistics Canada, the Yukon Bureau of Statistics, and the N.W.T. Bureau of Statistics. During that time, Statistics Canada staff completed the required accounts data development work for each territory. Ongoing input to project planning, as well as assistance with data collection, review, and evaluation, were provided by the territorial governments. Since the completion of that project, Statistics Canada has, as a matter of course, provided separate income and expenditure accounts for Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Statistics Canada staff directly responsible for that agency's work on the territorial income and expenditure accounts project included Barbara Clift, former Director of Income and Expenditure Accounts Division, and Joel Diena and Jean-Francois Carbonneau of the Provincial Accounts Unit. Support for the project was provided by Stewart Wells, Assistant Chief Statistician for National Accounts and Analytical Services, and by former Assistant Chief Statistician, Guy Leclerc. The staff of the Yukon Bureau of Statistics under its Director, Dr. Glenn Grant, expended considerable time and effort on behalf of the project, as did N.W.T. Bureau of Statistics staff under the direction of Dr. Ralph C. Joyce, Territorial Statistician.

INTRODUCTION

Overview

This publication presents Statistics Canada data on Yukon economic production over the period 1980-1991. (1991 figures are partial and preliminary.) This introductory section explains what income and expenditure accounts are, what they include, how they are organized, and suggests some uses of the accounts information.

Highlights of the preliminary 1991 results appear immediately after this introduction, followed by the preliminary tables. After the 1991 tables, a commentary on the accounts points out significant trends in the data. The full tables of the Yukon Economic Accounts for the period 1980-1990 are presented after the commentary. Explanatory notes for the tables follow in the final section of the report.

Description of the Accounts

The Yukon Economic Accounts form a system of statistical information which summarizes the operation and characteristics of the territorial economy over time. The concepts underlying the development and organization of these accounts (production, income, consumption, capital investment, and savings) are key variables in macroeconomic analysis. The fundamental data of the accounts are measures of income resulting from economic output and measures of expenditure by the final users of that output.

The revenue and expenditure of government are also presented, along with the income, spending, and saving of individuals and unincorporated businesses.

The accounts are compiled on a "domestic" (as opposed to a "national") basis. The domestic approach to estimating economic output counts all production occurring within the geographic boundaries of Yukon Territory as Yukon production regardless of the residence of the factors of production, whereas the national approach assigns factor payments in accordance with the factor's place of residence. Territorial gross domestic product thus includes payments for work performed within the Yukon by non-resident economic agents, and it excludes payments for production outside the Yukon received by Yukon residents.

What the Accounts Include

At the heart of the system of accounts is the concept of "economic production". Gross Domestic Product (GDP), shown in Tables 1 and 2, is designed explicitly to measure the value of the Yukon's total production of goods and services. The rest of the tables in the accounts break down the components of the data in the first two tables and, in so doing, build up a major system of statistics which traces the flow of all income and expenditure transactions underlying the production and distribution of the territory's total output.

"Economic production" is defined essentially to include the production of goods and services which are exchanged for money in the market economy (including transactions of governments and non-profit

institutions). There are three major exceptions to this rule: (a) illegal transactions are not included; (b) purchases and sales of used assets are not included; (c) some activities which result in the production of useful goods and services but which are not exchanged for money in the market economy are included with an imputed value given them for purposes of these accounts.

Illegal transactions are excluded on the basis of the convention that GDP should include only products that society does not consider illegitimate, not to mention that it would be virtually impossible to trace such transactions in the statistical record. Transactions involving used goods are excluded because they do not arise from current production; they were produced in previous periods and therefore have already been counted in previous measures of production. The market value of non-market goods with close market substitutes is sometimes estimated or imputed so that their production may be included in measures of economic activity. Estimating market values for such items serves to keep the measurement of economic production comparable in the face of changing institutional or organizational arrangements in the economy. For example, if imputed rents for owner-occupied housing were not included in the accounts, a shift from rental housing to house ownership would register as a decline in economic activity.

This general principle notwithstanding, however, measurement difficulties make it impossible at the present time for the Yukon Economic Accounts to incorporate an imputed value for that portion of output from hunting, fishing, trapping, and handicraft manufacture which is not sold in the market place.

Finally, all transactions in the territorial accounts are presented on a calendar-year basis.

Measuring Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the overall measure of economic output, may be measured in three ways: the "sum of incomes" approach, the "sum of expenditures" approach, and the "sum of net values added" approach. Only the first two approaches are used in preparation of income and expenditure accounts.

Net Domestic Income and Gross Domestic Product aggregates (Table 1) are constructed using the sum of incomes approach. The territorial income is made of the sum of all incomes arising in productive activity, representing the earnings of the factors of production—land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship. These earnings take a variety of forms: (a) wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income; (b) corporation profits; (c) interest and miscellaneous investment income; and (d) income to unincorporated business. Net income thus excludes such non-factor costs of production as capital consumption allowances and indirect taxes net of subsidies—costs which enter into the market prices of goods and services. GDP is "gross" in the sense that the costs of consuming capital are included in the valuation of production. Thus, GDP at factor cost equals Net Domestic Income

plus capital consumption allowances, whereas GDP at market prices also adds in indirect taxes less subsidies.

Table 2 uses the sum-of-expenditures approach to estimate Gross Domestic Product. The expenditure-based estimate is conceptually identical to the income-based estimate of GDP since each is defined as a measure of the total production of goods and services at market prices. In the sum-of-expenditures approach, the measurement of economic production is arrived at by tracing the disposition of final output through the various channels in which it is used. There are four major types of users of economic production identified in these accounts: consumers, government, business enterprise, and non-residents. Since all economic output is used up either for consumption or capital formation, the sum of these expenditures accounts for total production. The first step in estimating total expenditure is to calculate final domestic demand, the sum of all sales to final users of goods and services within the Yukon. Then, to compute GDP, investment in inventories along with net exports plus the residual of estimate are added to final domestic demand.

The GDP figures presented in tables 1 and 2 measure the current dollar (nominal) value of goods and services produced in the Yukon. Changes in GDP therefore reflect changes in both production volumes and prices. Constant-dollar estimates of components of GDP are presented in tables 3, and implicit price indexes for those components in table 4.

Uses of the Accounts

Income and expenditure accounts provide a tool for monitoring trends in economic production, forecasting economic activity, assessing the sources of economic growth or decline, and for econometric model building. Further, the historical aspect of the accounts provides an overview of changes occurring in the territorial economy, while the correspondence of the Yukon statistics with published provincial and national income and expenditure accounts figures permits useful comparisons.

Organization of the Accounts

Yukon income and expenditure accounts information for the period 1980-1990 is presented in the eighteen tables included in main body of this report. Tables 1 and 2 present, respectively, the income and expenditure approaches to estimating GDP. Table 3 contains constant-dollar estimates of the major components of the expenditure-based estimate of GDP, and Table 4 presents price indexes for the items in Table 3. Tables 5 through 10 detail the revenue and expenditure of the government sector as a whole; for the federal, territorial, and local governments separately; and for hospitals and the Canada Pension Plan. Tables 11 through 17 itemize government revenue and government transfers to persons, business, and other levels of government. Table 18 presents the sources and disposition of personal income.

Preliminary 1991 figures corresponding to Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 18 appear before

the main body of tables.

Note on the Treatment of the Goods and Services Tax in the Economic Accounts

The distinction between GDP at factor cost and GDP at market prices has become important in the wake of the elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) in 1991 and the simultaneous introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The FST was levied on manufacturers; in the Provincial Economic Accounts, revenues were allocated to the province or territory in which they were collected. The GST, on the other hand, is effectively levied on final consumption. Accordingly, GST revenues are allocated, in the Provincial Economic Accounts, to the province or territory where the associated final purchases are made. The difference in treatment for the two taxes implies a break in the provincial/territorial GDP at market prices series between 1990 and 1991. For this reason, comparisons of aggregate economic activity between 1991 and earlier years are more appropriately based on GDP at factor cost, which excludes indirect taxes less subsidies and is unaffected by the break.

Accordingly, please note that, in this document, all comparisons of GDP across time will make use of GDP at factor cost, not GDP at market prices, which was used in previous issues of the Yukon Economic Accounts.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Yukon's gross domestic product (GDP) decreased 5.5% in 1991—by far the largest drop of all provinces and territories. This is a sharp reverse from 1989 and 1990, when Yukon's GDP grew at a rate near or above the national average.

- The drop in economic production can be almost entirely attributed to a 45.6% drop in corporate profits.

- Total spending by consumers, business, and government (final domestic demand) rose faster in the Yukon than anywhere else in Canada last year: 6.9% in current dollars, 4.4% after adjusting for inflation. This is the second consecutive year in which Yukon has led the country in spending growth.

- The Yukon's high growth in total spending is due mainly to very large increases in business investment outlays which, even after adjusting for inflation, have more than doubled in the past two years.

- Personal income per person in the Yukon fell by 0.1%, compared to the national average increase of 1.7%. Yukon was the only province or territory to see this economic indicator decline last year.

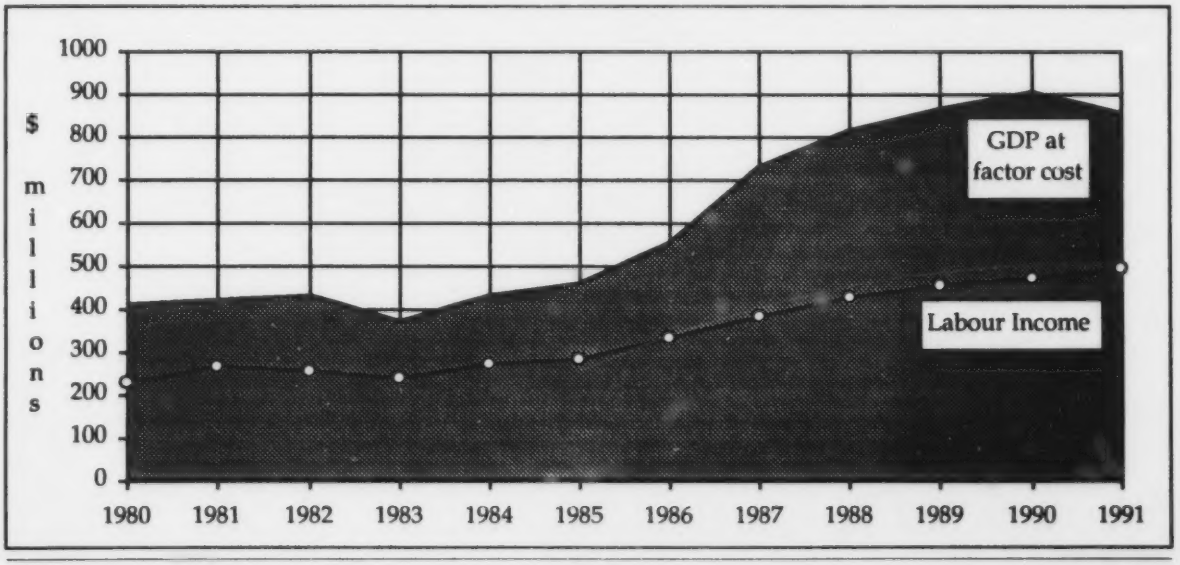
Preliminary 1991 Figures for:

- ☐ Territorial Gross Domestic Product
- ☐ Final Domestic Demand
- ☐ Final Domestic Demand in Constant Dollars
- ☐ Personal Income

PRELIMINARY TABLE 1 TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT Income Based Yukon 1991
(all figures are in millions of current dollars)

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	**492**
Corporation Profits Before Taxes	**87**
Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income	**66**
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	**0**
Net Income From Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	**41**
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	**0**
NET DOMESTIC INCOME AT FACTOR COST	**686**
Indirect Taxes Less Subsidies	**45**
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	**170**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	**901**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	**856**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.



PRELIMINARY TABLE 2: TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - Expenditure-Based, Yukon, 1991
(all figures are in millions of current dollars)

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services		**454**
Durable Goods	**58**	
Semi-Durable Goods	**34**	
Non-Durable Goods	**150**	
Services	**212**	
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services		**398**
Government Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**81**
Construction	**69**	
Machinery and Equipment	**12**	
Business Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**208**
Residential Construction	**40**	
Non-Residential Construction	**138**	
Machinery and Equipment	**30**	
Inventories		**2**
Net Exports plus Residual of Estimate		**-242**
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES		**901**
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND		**1,141**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

PRELIMINARY TABLE — GNA: DOMESTIC DEMAND at 1986 Prices, 1991-92
(all figures are in millions of constant dollars)

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services		**369**
Durable Goods	**51**	
Semi-Durable Goods	**27**	
Non-Durable Goods	**124**	
Services	**167**	
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services		**345**
Government Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**76**
Construction	**61**	
Machinery and Equipment	**15**	
Business Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**186**
Residential Construction	**33**	
Non-Residential Construction	**119**	
Machinery and Equipment	**34**	
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND		**976**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

PRELIMINARY TABLE 4: IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES: FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND, Yukon, 1991

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services		**123.0**
Durable Goods	**113.7**	
Semi-Durable Goods	**125.9**	
Non-Durable Goods	**121.0**	
Services	**126.9**	
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services		**115.4**
Government Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**106.6**
Construction	**113.1**	
Machinery and Equipment	**80.0**	
Business Investment:		
Fixed Capital		**111.8**
Residential Construction	**121.2**	
Non-Residential Construction	**116.0**	
Machinery and Equipment	**88.2**	
FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND		**116.9**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

PRELIMINARY TABLE 5 SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME, 1991

All figures are in millions of current dollars

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	**492**
Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	**0**
Net Income From Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	**41**
Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	**51**
Current Transfers:	
From Government:	
Transfers to Persons	**111**
Capital Assistance	**0**
From Corporations	**1**
From Non-Residents	**1**
PERSONAL INCOME	**697**
Deduct:	
Personal Direct Taxes	**139**
Other Current Transfers to Government	**2**
PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	**556**
Deduct:	
Personal Expenditures on Consumer Goods and Services	**459**
Current Transfers to Corporations	**8**
Current Transfers to Non-Residents	**1**
PERSONAL SAVING	**88**

Note: These figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

COMMENTARY ON THE YUKON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS, 1989-1991

In contrast to previous annual issues of Yukon Economic Accounts, this commentary focuses on gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost rather than GDP at market prices. For an explanation of this change, see "Note on the Treatment of the Goods and Services Tax in the Accounts" in the Introduction.

TABLE 1: TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME-BASED

The Yukon's gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost decreased 5.5 % in 1991—by far the largest drop of all provinces and territories. This is a sharp reverse from 1989 and 1990, when GDP grew at a rate near or above the national average. Economic growth was slower in every province and territory; nation-wide, Canada's GDP decreased by 0.1% in 1991, compared to a rise of 3.7% the previous year. New Brunswick's GDP grew the most—2.1%, followed by Nova Scotia's at 1.8% and British Columbia's at 1.6%. (For discussion of inflation in some of the components of GDP, see below under the heading "Table 3: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices".)

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

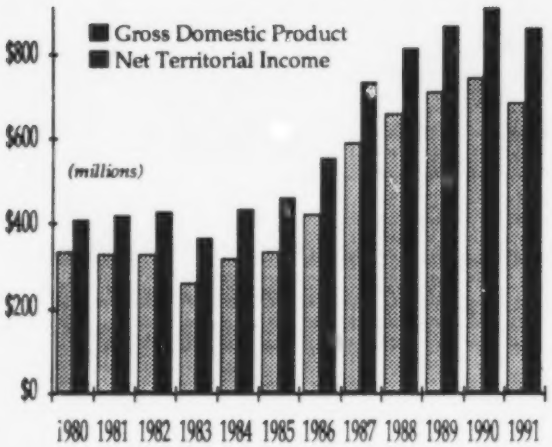
	1991 ($ millions)	1990	Growth (%)
Canada	594,889	595,439	(0.1)
Yukon	**856**	**906**	**(5.5)**
N.W.T.	2,182	2,200	(0.8)
B.C.	73,876	72,709	1.6
Alberta	66,440	66,621	(0.3)
Saskatchewan	19,107	19,108	0.0
Manitoba	21,058	21,407	(1.6)
Ontario	238,590	240,481	(0.8)
Quebec	135,647	135,524	0.1
New Brunswick	11,875	11,636	2.1
Nova Scotia	15,292	15,018	1.8
P.E.I.	1,880	1,860	1.1
Newfoundland	8,086	7,969	1.5

Components of Income

The drop in territorial economic production can be almost entirely attributed to a 45.6% drop in corporate profits before taxes, the worst decline in the country. This followed modest profit increases in 1989 and 1990. At the national level, corporate profits dropped sharply for the second year in a row; for Canada as a whole, profits fell 32.3% in 1991 and 24.7% in 1990. Statistics Canada attributes the poor profit performance to continuing weakness in the minerals, energy, and wood and paper sectors.

Labour income in the Yukon grew by 4.7%—from $470 million in 1990 to $492 million in 1991. This rate of increase was third-highest in Canada (after British Columbia and Alberta, both with 5.9%) and well above the national average of 2.6%. Because GDP declined while labour income rose, the share of labour income in territorial GDP jumped from 51.9% in 1990 to 57.5% in 1991.

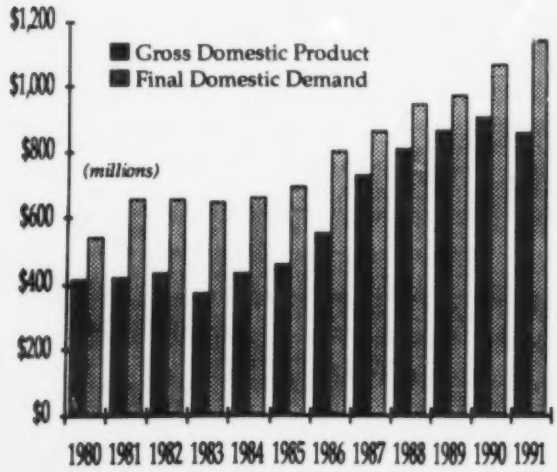
Interest and miscellaneous investment income in Yukon fell by over 8% in 1991, from $72 million to $66 million. This component of income decreased by almost 6% across the country, reflecting significantly



lower interest rates. Net income from non-farm unincorporated business (including rent), increased from $40 million in 1990 to $41 million—a growth rate of 2.5%, compared to the national average of 3.5%.

Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based

Total spending in the territory by consumers, business, and government on current expenditures and capital investment (final domestic demand, or FDD) rose by 6.9% last year--much faster than anywhere else in Canada. The Yukon's growth rate was two percentage points ahead of the next closest jurisdictions—Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland (both at 4.9%), and more than triple the national rate of 2.0%. Only Northwest Territories saw a decline in nominal FDD in 1991, by 1.6%. This is the second consecutive year in which Yukon has led the country in spending growth. (For discussion of inflation-adjusted FDD, see below under heading "Table 3: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices.")



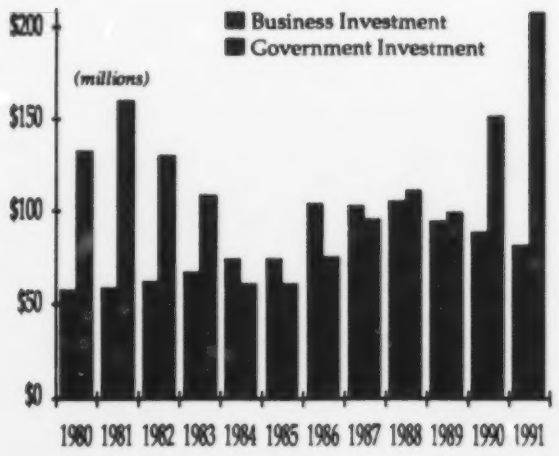
Final Domestic Demand

	1991 ($ millions)	1990	Growth (%)
Canada *	686,244	673,104	2.0
Yukon	**1,141**	**1,067**	**6.9**
N.W.T.	2,336	2,375	(1.6)
B.C.	85,700	81,774	4.8
Alberta	69,032	68,478	0.8
Saskatchewan	22,197	21,755	2.0
Manitoba	24,362	24,230	0.5
Ontario	263,489	261,339	0.8
Quebec	159,888	157,137	1.8
New Brunswick	15,677	15,164	3.4
Nova Scotia	21,004	20,768	1.1
P.E.I.	2,818	2,687	4.9
Newfoundland	11,431	10,901	4.9

* See footnote at end of Commentary.

Components of Demand

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services increased by 3.9% last year, slightly above the national increase of 3.3%. Consumer spending on goods was up 5.7%, while spending on services was up 4.4%. In 1991, consumer expenditure accounted for 40% of territorial FDD. Government current expenditure on goods and services went up in 1991 by 1.8% to $398 million—35% of total spending. The Yukon's growth



in government current expenditure was far below the Canadian increase of 5.2%.

Investment spending is divided into two parts—government investment and business investment. Government investment decreased in 1991 by 8.0% to $81 million, while business investment spending jumped 37.7% to $208 million. For the country as a whole, government capital expenditures fell by 3.0% and business capital expenditures fell by 6.2%.

Table 3: Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

After adjusting for price inflation, Yukon's FDD rose 4.4% in 1991, by far the highest among the provinces and territories; for the country as a whole, real total spending fell by 0.9%. Only Yukon and four provinces—Prince Edward Island (2.3%), Newfoundland (1.7%), British Columbia (0.8%), and New Brunswick (0.1%) saw increases in real total spending.

Components of Demand

The high growth in territorial FDD is mainly due to large increases in business investment outlays which, even after adjusting for inflation, have more than doubled in the past two years. Non-residential construction expenditures by business doubled in 1991 alone. In Canada as a whole, real business capital spending declined for the

Real Final Domestic Demand

	1991	1990	Real Growth (%)	Inflation (%)
	(millions of 1986 $)			
Canada *	572,242	577,516	(0.9)	2.8
Yukon	**976**	**935**	**4.4**	**2.4**
N.W.T.	1,988	2,059	(3.4)	1.9
B.C.	70,666	70,079	0.8	3.9
Alberta	58,466	59,691	(2.1)	2.9
Saskatchewan	18,917	18,975	(0.3)	2.3
Manitoba	20,291	20,770	(2.3)	2.9
Ontario	217,310	220,857	(1.6)	2.5
Quebec	132,774	135,068	(1.7)	3.5
New Brunswick	13,306	13,298	0.1	3.3
Nova Scotia	17,647	17,992	(1.9)	3.1
P.E.I.	2,381	2,328	2.3	2.5
Newfoundland	9,678	9,515	1.7	3.1

* See footnote at end of Commentary.

second straight year. Only in the Yukon and three provinces (Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Saskatchewan) did real business outlays increase. In Northwest Territories, business investment fell particularly sharply—33.0%.

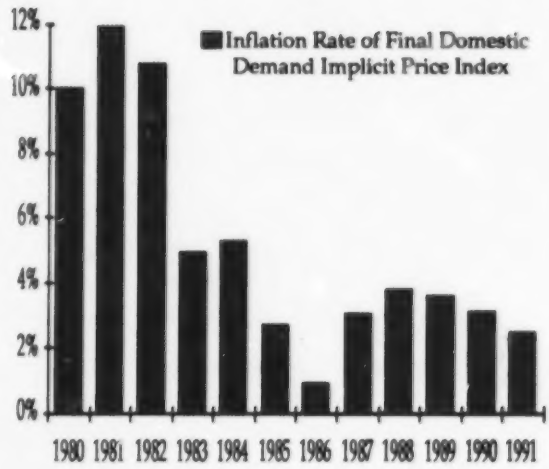
Real consumer expenditure on goods and services in Yukon decreased by 1.3% in 1991, the first drop since 1983. Nationwide, this expenditure category declined by 1.7%. Only British Columbia saw an increase in real consumer spending, and that of only 0.1%. Government current expenditures measured in constant dollars rose in the Yukon by only 0.3% in 1991, tied with Manitoba for second-lowest in the country after Nova Scotia which saw a decrease of 0.6%. The nation-wide average increase was 2.5%—greater than any other major demand component.

In real terms, Yukon public-sector investment spending fell by 7.3% in 1991, following a 10.9% drop in 1990. Across Canada, real government capital investment rose by 0.2%.

Table 4: Implicit Price Indexes, Final Domestic Demand

The Yukon's 1991 rate of inflation, as measured by the implicit price index for FDD, was 2.4%, down from 3.1% in 1990. Almost all jurisdictions saw lower FDD inflation in 1991 than the previous year; the sole exception was British Columbia, where inflation rose from 3.8% to 3.9%. For the country as a whole, the inflation rate fell from 3.6% in 1990 to 2.8% in 1991.

The effects of the Goods and Services



Tax (GST) can be seen by comparing inflation in consumer items with the other components of FDD—government and business spending. Inflation was noticeably higher in the consumer sector. In the Yukon, prices of consumer goods and services rose 5.3% in 1991, compared to price increases of 1.5% for government current expenditure and 1.1% in government investment, and a 0.1% decline in business investment items. Among consumer items, moreover, prices rose least (2.4%) for durable goods, which benefited from the removal of the old Federal Sales Tax.

Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income

Personal income in 1991 stood at $697 million, an increase of 3.7% over 1990. Yukon's rate of increase in personal income was above Canada's growth of 3.2%. British Columbia had the highest personal-income growth at 5.3%, followed by Northwest Territories at 4.9%.

Labour income, the largest component of personal income comprised 70% of per-

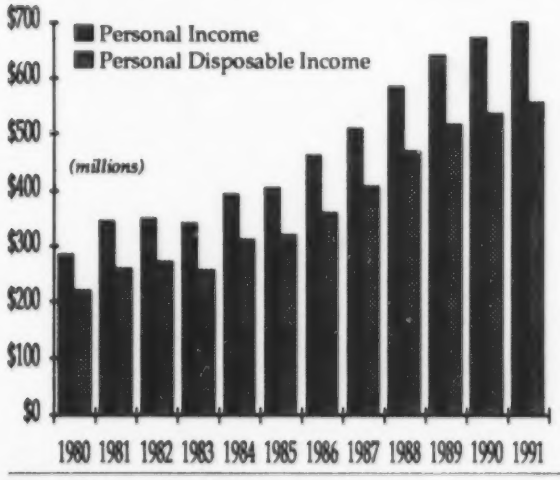
Personal Disposable Income

	1991 ($ millions)	1990	Growth (%)
Canada *	469,395	454,809	3.2
Yukon	**556**	**537**	**3.5**
N.W.T.	1,133	1,082	4.7
B.C.	57,679	54,819	5.2
Alberta	44,182	42,529	3.9
Saskatchewan	14,259	14,317	(0.4)
Manitoba	16,814	17,002	(1.1)
Ontario	192,613	186,872	3.1
Quebec	108,498	105,266	3.1
New Brunswick	10,354	9,874	4.9
Nova Scotia	13,204	12,826	2.9
P.E.I.	1,790	1,717	4.3
Newfoundland	7,781	7,446	4.5

* See footnote at end of Commentary.

sonal income in 1991, about the same as the year before. The second-largest component of personal income—transfer payments from government to persons—increased by almost 6% to $111 million. This was the lowest increase in the country, far below the national increase of 14.6%.

Net income from unincorporated business, including rent, at $41 million, represented 5.9% of personal income in 1990. The other major source of personal income is interest, dividends and miscellaneous investment income, which decreased by over 7%, and now makes up 7.3% of personal income.



Personal Disposable Income

Personal direct taxes went up by 6.2% in 1991, from $113 million to $120 million, with the result that personal disposable income (PDI) grew slightly less than personal income. (For the country as a whole, personal direct taxes increased only 3.1%.) PDI rose from $537 million in 1990 to $556 million in 1991—a growth rate of 3.5%, slightly above the national rate of 3.2%. British Columbia (5.2%) and New Brunswick (4.9%) had the fastest growth in PDI, due mainly to strong increases in labour income. Most provinces and territories saw slower PDI growth in 1991 than in 1990; growth was up only in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Northwest Territories.

Personal Saving

Yukoners saved $93 million in 1991, down slightly from the year before. Yukon's savings rate (saving divided by PDI) of 16.7% was second-highest in the country, after Northwest Territories (31.2%). Nationally, the personal saving rate was 11.1%.

Personal Income Per Person

In the Yukon, personal income per person fell from $25,846 in 1990 to $25,815 in 1991—a drop of 0.1%, compared to the

Personal Income per Person			
	1991 (current $)	1990	Growth (%)
Canada	22,560	22,184	1.7
Yukon	**25,815**	**25,846**	**(0.1)**
N.W.T.	26,327	25,556	3.0
B.C.	22,955	22,433	2.3
Alberta	22,477	21,971	2.3
Saskatchewan	17,941	17,774	0.9
Manitoba	19,276	19,251	0.1
Ontario	25,386	25,151	0.9
Quebec	20,988	20,568	2.0
New Brunswick	17,778	17,062	4.2
Nova Scotia	18,573	18,154	2.3
P.E.I.	16,847	16,292	3.4
Newfoundland	16,553	15,860	4.4

national average increase of 1.7%. Newfoundland led the country with a growth rate of 4.4%, followed by New Brunswick with 4.2%, and Prince Edward Island with 3.4%. Yukon was the only jurisdiction in Canada to see this economic indicator decline last year.

In 1991, every province and territory saw much slower growth in personal income per person. The nation-wide growth rate was 6.0% in 1990.

Footnote: In some of these tables, the totals for Canada differ from the sum of provinces and territories. For an explanation, see Statistics Canada catalogue number 13-213, Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual estimates 1986-1990, page 138 (Table 1, Footnote 1).

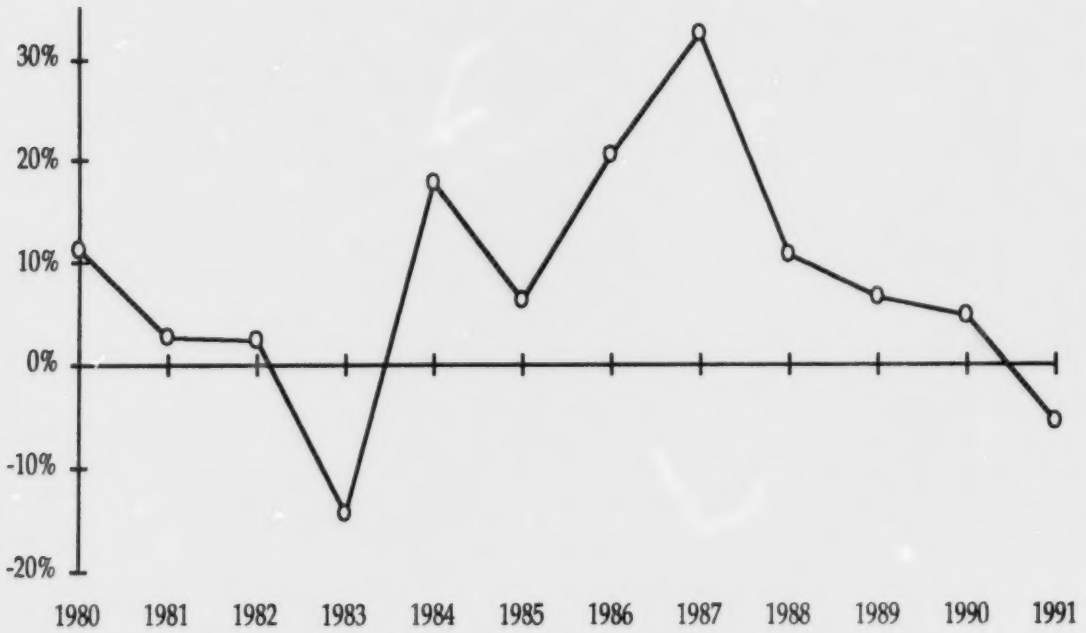
Main Statistical Tables and Charts

TABLE 1: TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: Income Based, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	470	452	427	383	334	284	272	236	256	263	224
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	160	154	146	122	20	-22	-21	-29	15	25	80
Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income	72	67	56	59	42	49	46	36	43	33	24
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income from Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	40	38	35	31	28	25	23	21	16	15	14
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	1	-1	-3	-2	-1	0	-1	-1	-2	-7	-6
Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost	**743**	**710**	**661**	**593**	**423**	**336**	**319**	**263**	**328**	**329**	**336**
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	23	23	23	18	20	15	14	19	19	20	15
Capital Consumption Allowances and Misc. Valuation Adjustments	163	156	151	140	131	124	114	105	102	91	73
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**929**	**889**	**835**	**751**	**574**	**475**	**447**	**387**	**449**	**440**	**424**
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost	**906**	**866**	**812**	**733**	**554**	**460**	**433**	**368**	**430**	**420**	**409**
Growth Rate of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost (%)	4.6	6.7	10.8	32.3	20.4	6.2	17.7	-14.4	2.4	2.7	11.1

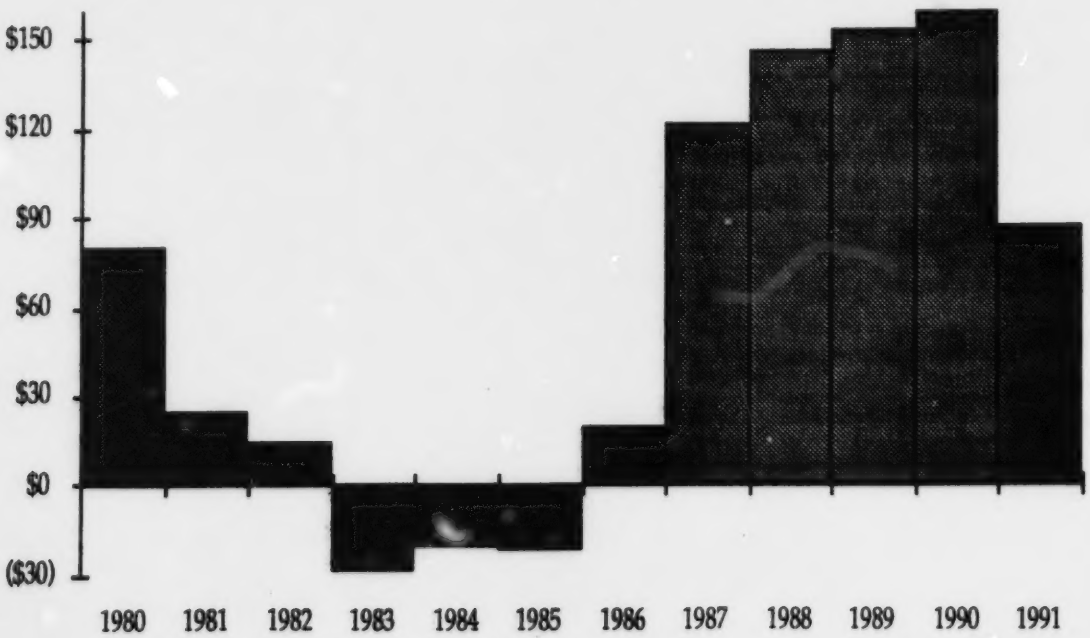
Note: All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 1. Nominal Growth Rate of Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, Yukon, 1980-1991



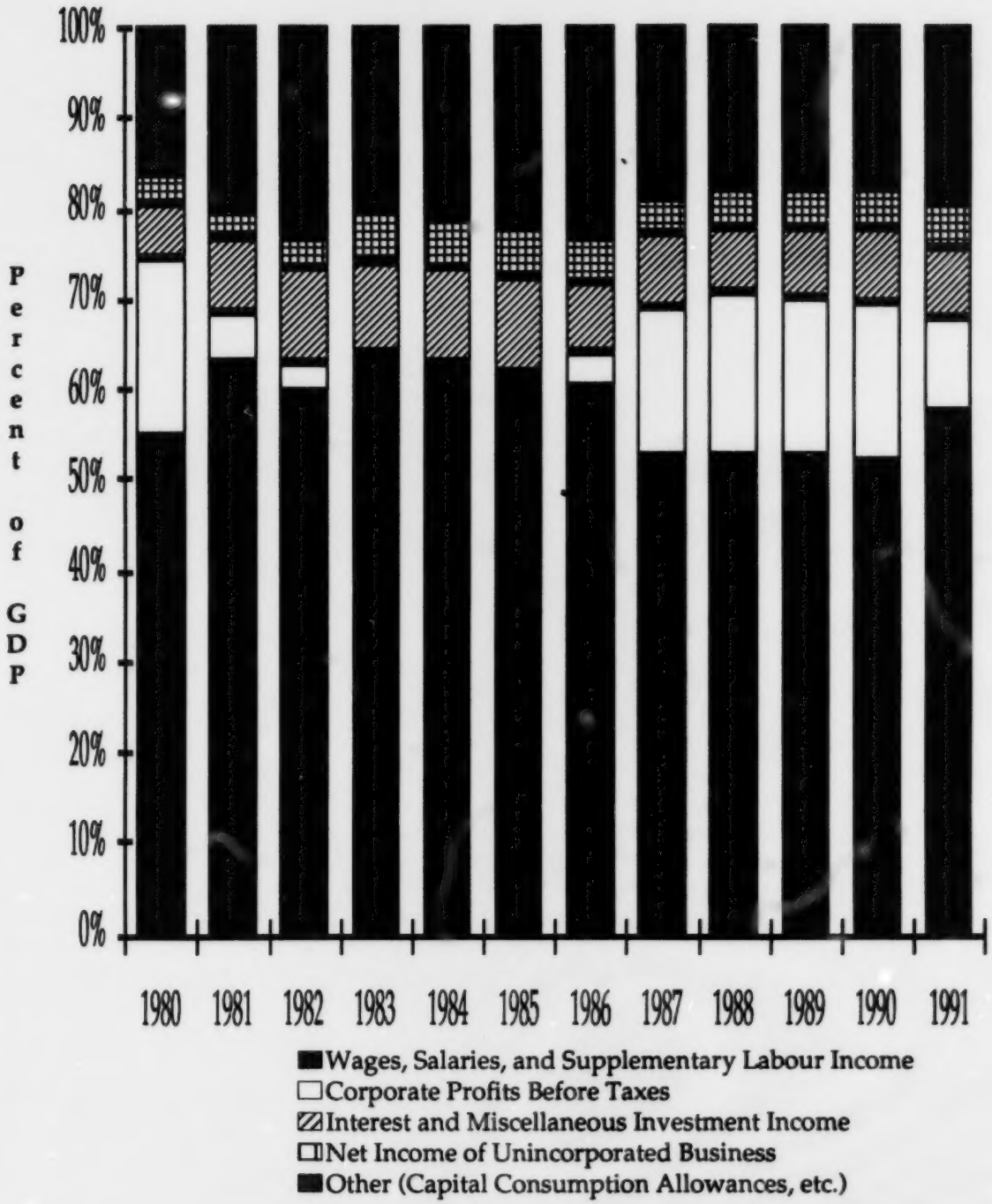
Sources: *Table 1 and Preliminary Table 1.*

Chart 2. Corporate Profits Before Taxes, Yukon, 1980-1991



Sources: *Table 1 and Preliminary Table 1.*

Chart 3. Income Components of Gross Domestic Product by Percentage, Yukon, 1980-1991



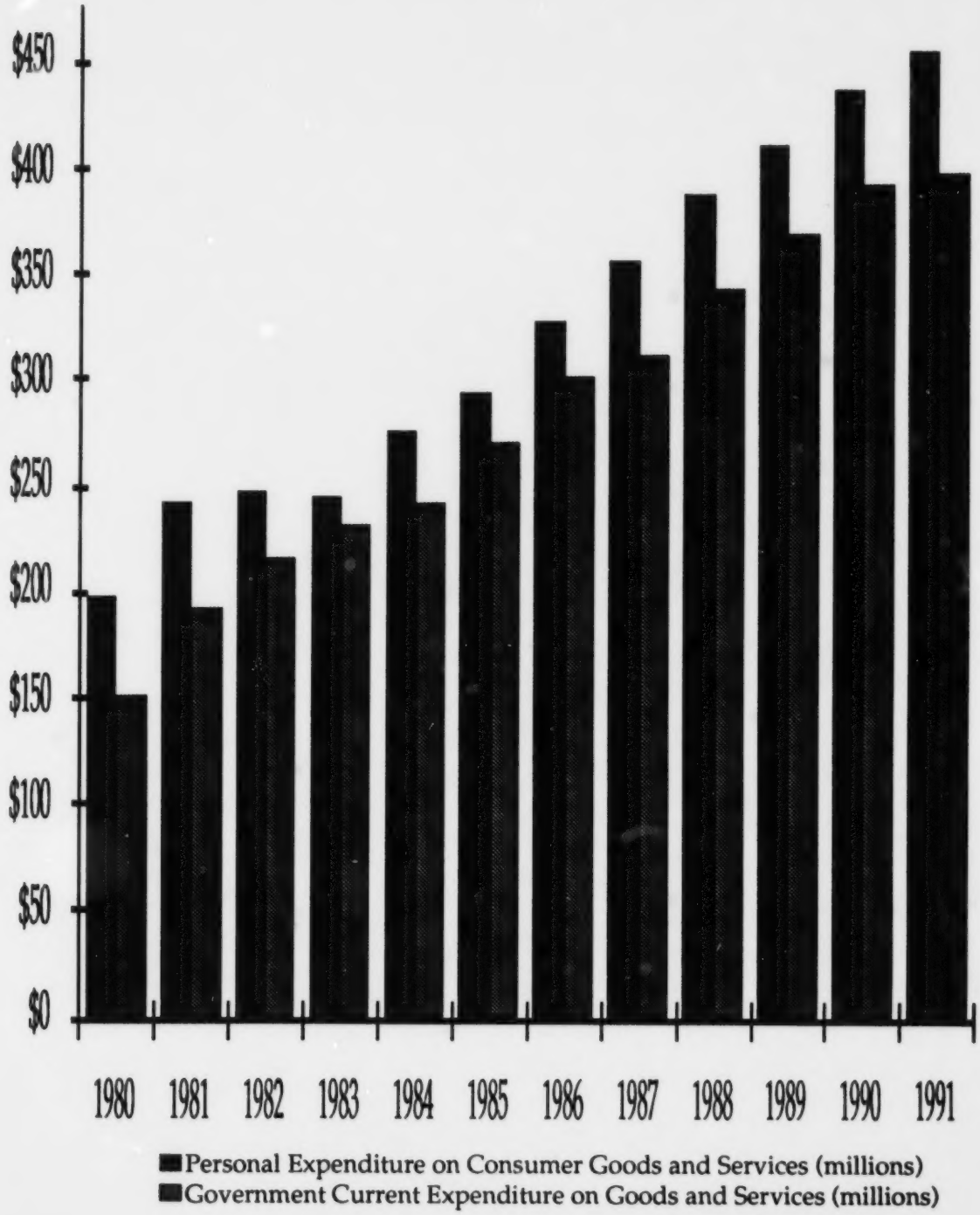
Sources: Table 1 and Preliminary Table 1.

TABLE 2 TERRITORIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT Expenditure-Based Yukon (1981 $)

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	437	410	386	356	327	293	276	243	247	242	198
Durable Goods	60	58	55	49	45	39	36	29	33	39	32
Semi-Durable Goods	34	33	31	29	27	25	25	18	20	21	18
Non-Durable Goods	140	130	127	122	113	102	98	86	88	84	65
Services	203	189	173	156	142	127	117	110	106	98	83
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	391	368	343	312	300	269	242	230	215	193	151
Government Investment:											
Fixed Capital	88	95	105	103	104	74	81	67	63	59	58
Construction	75	80	88	89	91	66	66	60	55	51	46
Machinery & Equipment	13	15	17	14	13	8	15	7	8	8	12
Inventories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Investment:											
Fixed Capital	151	99	111	96	76	61	66	109	130	160	132
Residential Construction	44	42	28	25	17	16	12	10	13	22	22
Non-Residential Constr.	62	37	54	36	20	12	31	58	78	93	75
Machinery & Equipment	45	20	29	35	39	33	23	41	39	45	35
Inventories	3	7	-5	-8	8	1	-3	-9	10	0	10
Net Exports plus Statistical Discrepancy	-141	-90	-105	-108	-241	-223	-215	-253	-216	-214	-125
Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices	**929**	**889**	**835**	**751**	**574**	**475**	**447**	**387**	**449**	**440**	**424**
Final Domestic Demand	**1067**	**972**	**945**	**867**	**807**	**697**	**665**	**649**	**655**	**654**	**539**
Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand (%)	9.8	2.9	9.0	7.4	15.8	4.8	2.5	-0.9	0.2	21.3	20.3

***Note**: All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of current dollars.*

Chart 4. Personal Consumer Expenditure and Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services, Yukon, 1980-1991



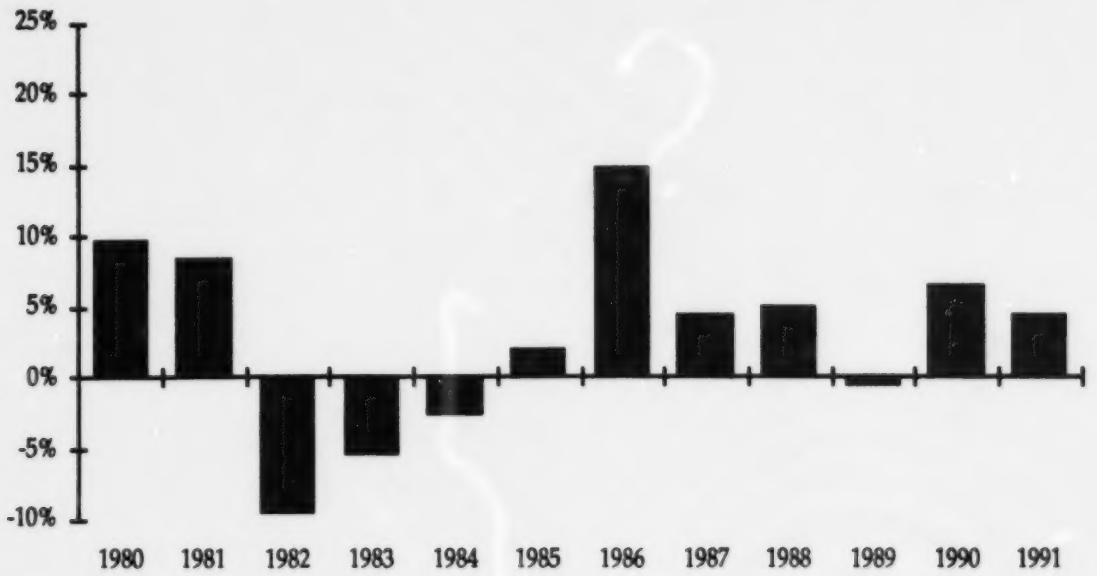
Sources: Table 2 and Preliminary Table 2.

TABLE 3: FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND in the Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	374	365	359	344	327	305	297	270	291	319	298
Durable Goods	54	53	52	48	45	40	38	31	37	46	41
Semi-Durable Gds.	29	29	28	28	27	26	26	20	22	26	23
Non-Durable Goods	123	120	121	119	113	105	106	98	106	113	106
Services	168	163	158	149	142	134	127	123	127	134	127
Adjusting Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	0	1
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	344	334	319	301	300	267	246	247	249	254	211
Government Investment:											
Fixed Capital:	82	92	101	103	104	73	83	70	66	67	81
Construction	67	75	83	88	91	67	68	63	59	59	66
Machinery & Equipment	15	17	18	15	13	7	14	7	7	8	13
Adjusting Entry	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	2
Business Investment:											
Fixed Capital:	135	87	105	94	76	62	65	115	135	176	162
Residential Construction	35	32	24	23	17	17	13	12	17	27	29
Non-Residential Constr.	52	33	50	34	20	12	31	65	86	109	96
Machinery & Equipment	48	22	31	37	39	33	23	40	37	46	41
Adjusting Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-5	-6	-4
Final Domestic Demand	**935**	**878**	**884**	**842**	**807**	**703**	**689**	**708**	**749**	**829**	**765**
Adjusting Entry	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-2	6	8	13	13
Real Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand (%)	6.5	-0.7	5.0	4.3	14.8	2.0	-2.7	-5.5	-9.7	8.4	9.8

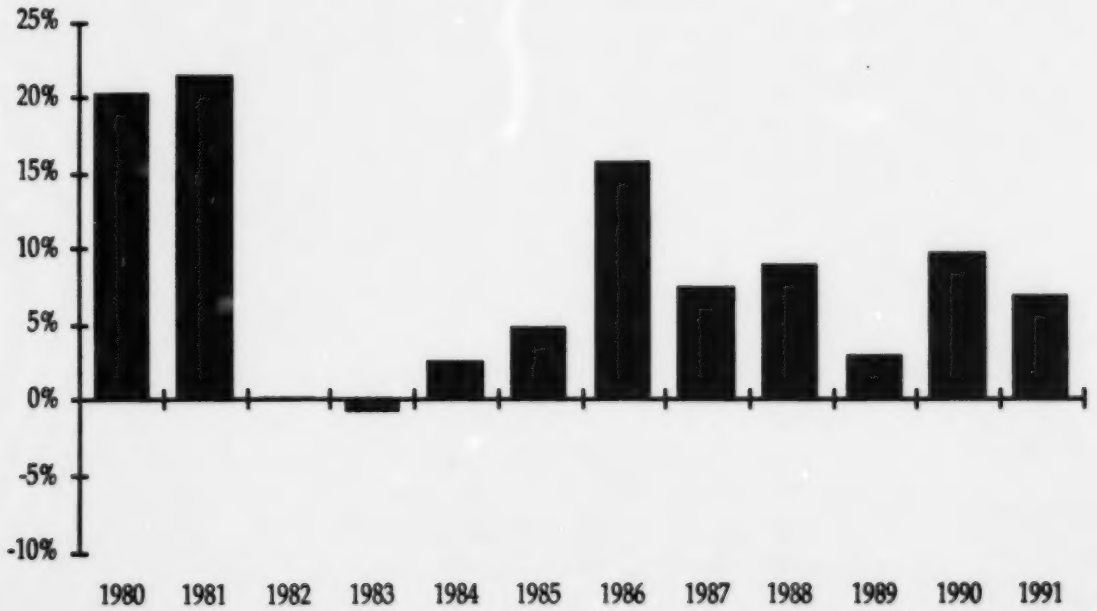
***Note:** All figures except Growth Rate are in millions of 1986 dollars.*

Chart 5. Real Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand, Yukon, 1980 to 1991



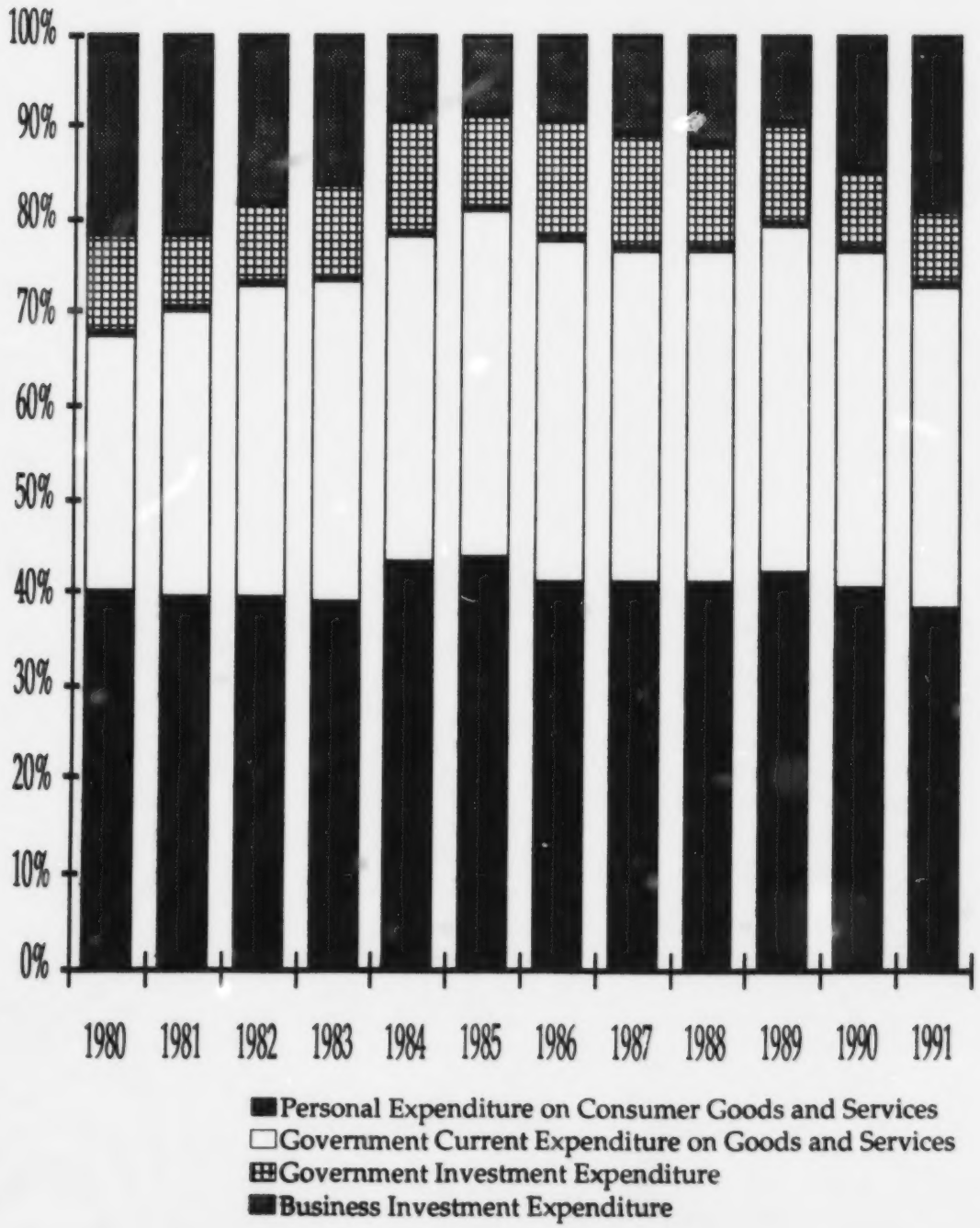
Sources: *Table 3 and Preliminary Table 3.*

Chart 6. Nominal Growth Rate of Final Domestic Demand, Yukon, 1980 to 1991



Sources: *Table 2 and Preliminary Table 2.*

Chart 7. Components of Real Final Domestic Demand by Percentage, Yukon, 1980-1991



Sources: *Table 3 and Preliminary Table 3.*

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	116.8	112.3	107.5	103.5	100.0	96.1	92.9	90.0	84.9	75.9	66.4
Durable Goods	111.1	109.4	105.8	102.1	100.0	97.5	94.7	93.5	89.2	84.8	78.0
Semi-Durable Goods	117.2	113.8	110.7	103.6	100.0	96.2	96.2	90.0	90.9	80.8	78.3
Non-Durable Goods	113.8	108.3	105.0	102.5	100.0	97.1	92.5	87.8	83.0	74.3	61.3
Services	120.8	116.0	109.5	104.7	100.0	94.8	92.1	89.4	83.5	73.1	65.4
Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	113.7	110.2	107.5	103.7	100.0	100.7	98.4	93.1	86.3	76.0	71.6
Government Investment:											
Fixed Capital:	107.3	103.3	104.0	100.0	100.0	101.4	97.6	95.7	95.5	88.1	71.6
Construction	111.9	106.7	106.0	101.1	100.0	98.5	97.1	95.2	93.2	86.4	69.7
Machinery & Equipment	86.7	88.2	94.4	93.3	100.0	114.3	107.1	100.0	114.3	100.0	92.3
Business Investment:											
Fixed Capital:	111.9	113.8	105.7	102.1	100.0	98.4	101.5	94.8	96.3	90.9	81.5
Residential Construction	125.7	131.3	116.7	108.7	100.0	94.1	89.8	82.4	76.5	82.4	75.5
Non-Residential Constr.	119.2	112.1	108.0	105.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	90.7	85.3	78.1
Machinery & Equipment	93.8	90.9	93.5	94.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	102.5	105.4	97.8	85.4
Final Domestic Demand	**114.1**	**110.7**	**106.9**	**103.0**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**96.5**	**91.7**	**87.4**	**78.9**	**70.5**
FDD Inflation (%)	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	0.9	2.7	5.2	4.9	10.8	11.9	10.0

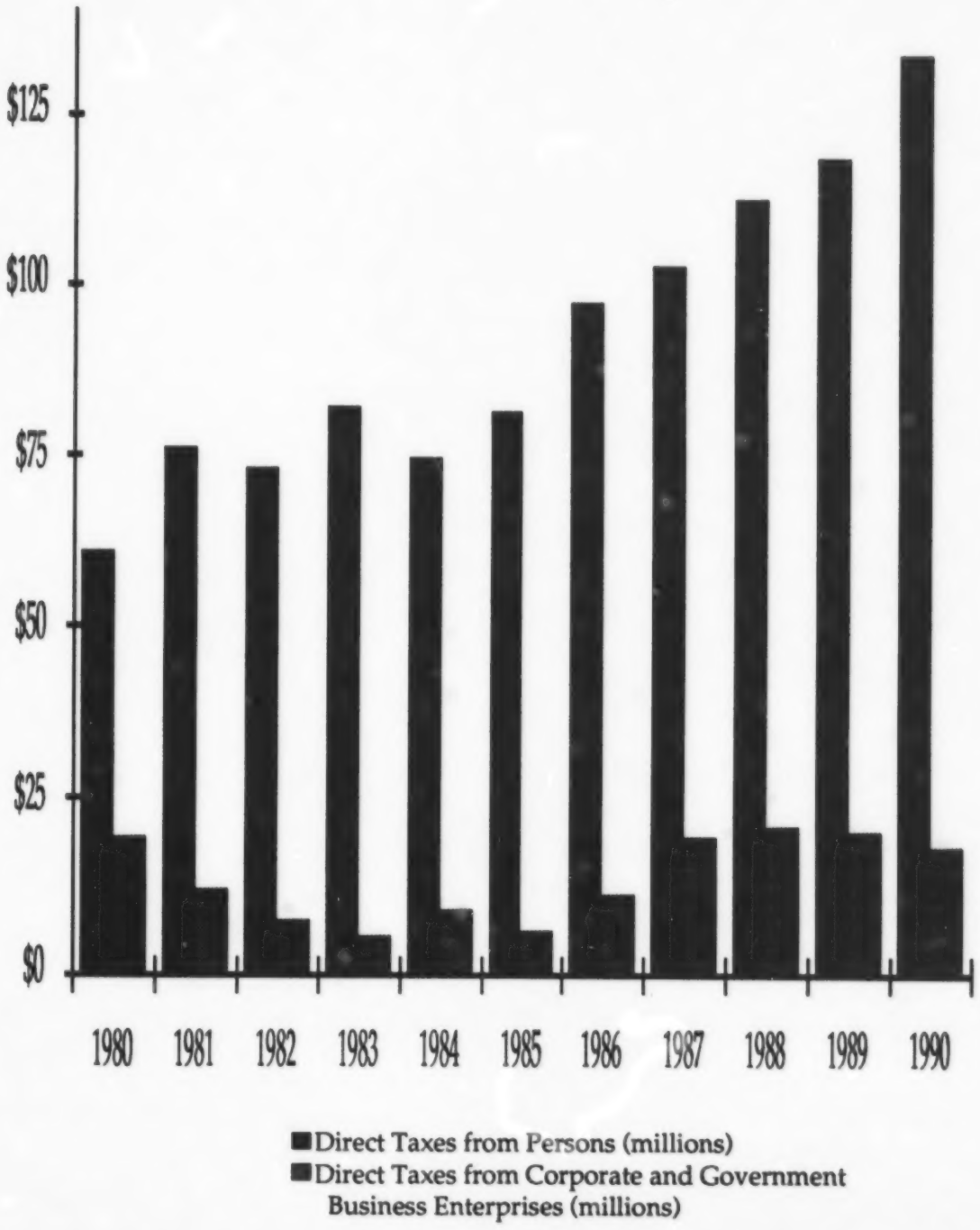
Note: The base year for all indexes is 1986.

TABLE 5: GOVERNMENT SECTOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Direct Taxes from:											
Persons	133	118	112	102	97	81	74	82	73	76	61
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	18	20	21	19	11	6	9	5	7	12	19
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Taxes	34	33	33	28	29	26	22	25	25	25	19
Other Current Transfers from Persons	2	2	2	3	5	4	5	6	6	6	2
Investment Income	75	71	63	63	54	52	49	43	45	38	32
Total Revenue	**262**	**244**	**231**	**215**	**196**	**169**	**159**	**159**	**154**	**155**	**133**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	391	368	343	312	300	269	242	230	215	193	151
Transfer Payments to:											
Persons	105	94	77	58	61	61	56	53	41	33	26
Business:											
Subsidies	11	10	10	10	9	11	8	6	6	5	4
Capital Assistance	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Public Debt	65	60	54	44	39	33	28	27	22	18	15
Total Current Expenditure	**576**	**536**	**488**	**426**	**412**	**376**	**336**	**318**	**286**	**249**	**196**
SAVING	**-314**	**-292**	**-257**	**-211**	**-216**	**-207**	**-177**	**-159**	**-132**	**-94**	**-63**
Capital Consumption Allowances	77	73	67	61	56	52	46	40	35	30	23
Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories	88	95	105	103	104	74	81	67	63	59	58
Net Lending	**-325**	**-314**	**-295**	**-253**	**-264**	**-229**	**-212**	**-186**	**-160**	**-123**	**-98**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 8. Direct Taxes from Persons and from Corporate and Government Business Enterprises, Yukon, 1980-1990



Source: Table 5.

TABLE 6: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Direct Taxes from:											
Persons	90	79	73	68	65	55	53	48	47	49	37
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	13	15	15	14	8	4	7	4	5	9	15
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Taxes	4	4	5	3	3	2	0	1	2	3	2
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	58	53	50	50	40	39	39	34	35	30	27
Total Revenue	**165**	**151**	**143**	**135**	**116**	**100**	**99**	**87**	**89**	**91**	**81**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	101	95	92	92	100	87	98	93	91	79	60
Transfer Payments to:											
Persons	79	70	57	41	47	46	41	40	31	22	19
Business:											
Subsidies	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Capital Assistance	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Territorial Government	242	230	200	177	222	162	133	119	82	82	74
Local Government	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Interest on Public Debt	63	58	52	42	37	31	26	23	18	15	12
Total Current Expenditure	**493**	**461**	**409**	**361**	**415**	**334**	**305**	**281**	**228**	**201**	**168**
SAVING	**-328**	**-310**	**-266**	**-226**	**-299**	**-234**	**-206**	**-194**	**-139**	**-110**	**-87**
Capital Consumption Allowances	25	25	24	23	23	23	21	19	17	15	12
Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories	24	27	34	27	23	35	40	23	25	22	22
Net Lending	**-327**	**-312**	**-276**	**-230**	**-299**	**-246**	**-225**	**-198**	**-147**	**-117**	**-97**

***Note:** All figures are in millions of current dollars.*

TABLE 7: TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Direct Taxes from:											
Persons	30	27	28	24	24	19	15	28	20	21	19
Corporate and Government Business Enterprises	5	5	6	5	3	2	2	1	2	3	4
Indirect Taxes	21	21	21	19	20	18	16	17	16	16	13
Other Current Transfers from Persons	2	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2
Investment Income	16	16	12	12	14	13	10	9	9	8	5
Transfer Payments from:											
Federal Government	242	230	200	177	222	162	133	119	82	82	74
Local Governments	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	**316**	**301**	**269**	**241**	**289**	**218**	**181**	**178**	**133**	**134**	**117**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	267	252	230	201	183	165	129	124	111	103	82
Transfer Payments to:											
Persons	20	19	16	13	11	12	13	11	8	9	6
Business:											
Subsidies	5	4	4	4	4	7	4	3	3	3	2
Capital Assistance	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Governments	19	13	16	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5
Interest on Public Debt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2
Total Current Expenditure	**316**	**293**	**270**	**231**	**203**	**189**	**154**	**146**	**131**	**122**	**97**
SAVING	**0**	**8**	**-1**	**10**	**86**	**29**	**27**	**32**	**2**	**12**	**20**
Capital Consumption Allowances	42	39	34	30	26	22	19	16	13	11	8
Investment in Fixed Capital	49	55	59	66	74	32	36	37	35	31	24
Net Lending	**-7**	**-8**	**-26**	**-26**	**38**	**19**	**10**	**11**	**-20**	**-8**	**4**

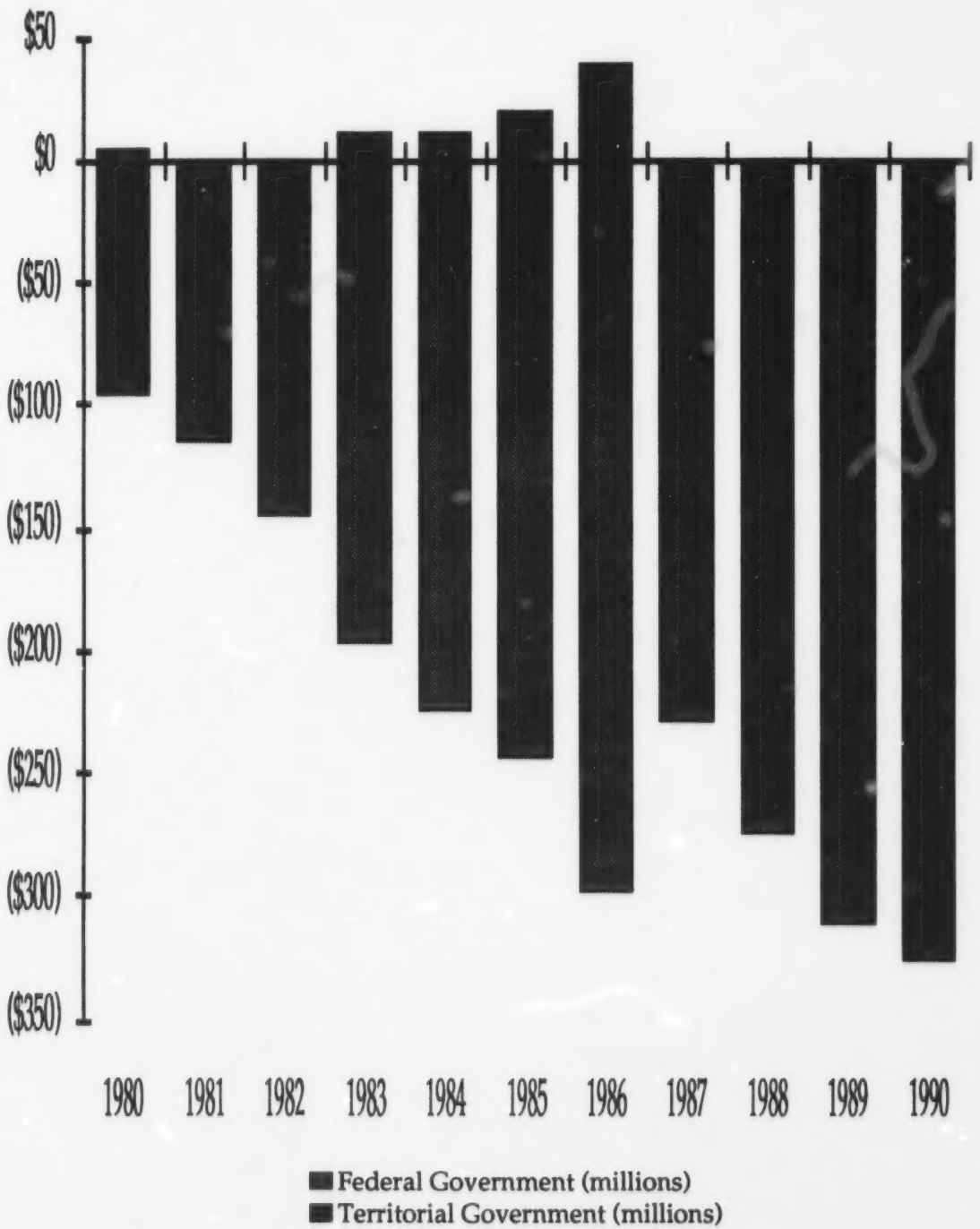
Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE - Yukon

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Indirect Taxes	9	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	4
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Transfer Payments from:											
Federal Government	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Territorial Government	19	13	16	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5
Total Revenue	**32**	**25**	**26**	**21**	**12**	**12**	**14**	**14**	**15**	**12**	**10**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	23	21	21	19	17	17	15	13	13	11	9
Transfer Payments to:											
Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business - Subsidies	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Territorial Government	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on Public Debt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Total Current Expenditure	**25**	**23**	**23**	**22**	**20**	**18**	**16**	**15**	**14**	**12**	**10**
SAVING	**7**	**2**	**3**	**-1**	**-8**	**-6**	**-2**	**-1**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Capital Consumption Allowances	10	9	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	3
Investment in Fixed Capital	15	13	12	10	7	7	5	7	3	6	12
Net Lending	**2**	**-2**	**0**	**-3**	**-8**	**-6**	**-1**	**-3**	**3**	**-2**	**-9**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 9. Net Lending (Revenue less Expenditure) by Federal and Territorial Governments, Yukon, 1980-1990



Sources: Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 9: HOSPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, YUKON, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Other Current Transfers from Persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Payments from:											
Territorial Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest on the Public Debt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SAVING	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Capital Consumption Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment in Fixed Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Lending	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 10 CANADA PENSION PLAN REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
REVENUE											
Direct Taxes from Persons	13	12	11	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	5
Investment Income	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue	13	13	11	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	5
CURRENT EXPENDITURE											
Expenditure on Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer Payments to:											
Persons	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Non-Residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Expenditure	6	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Saving = Net Lending	7	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

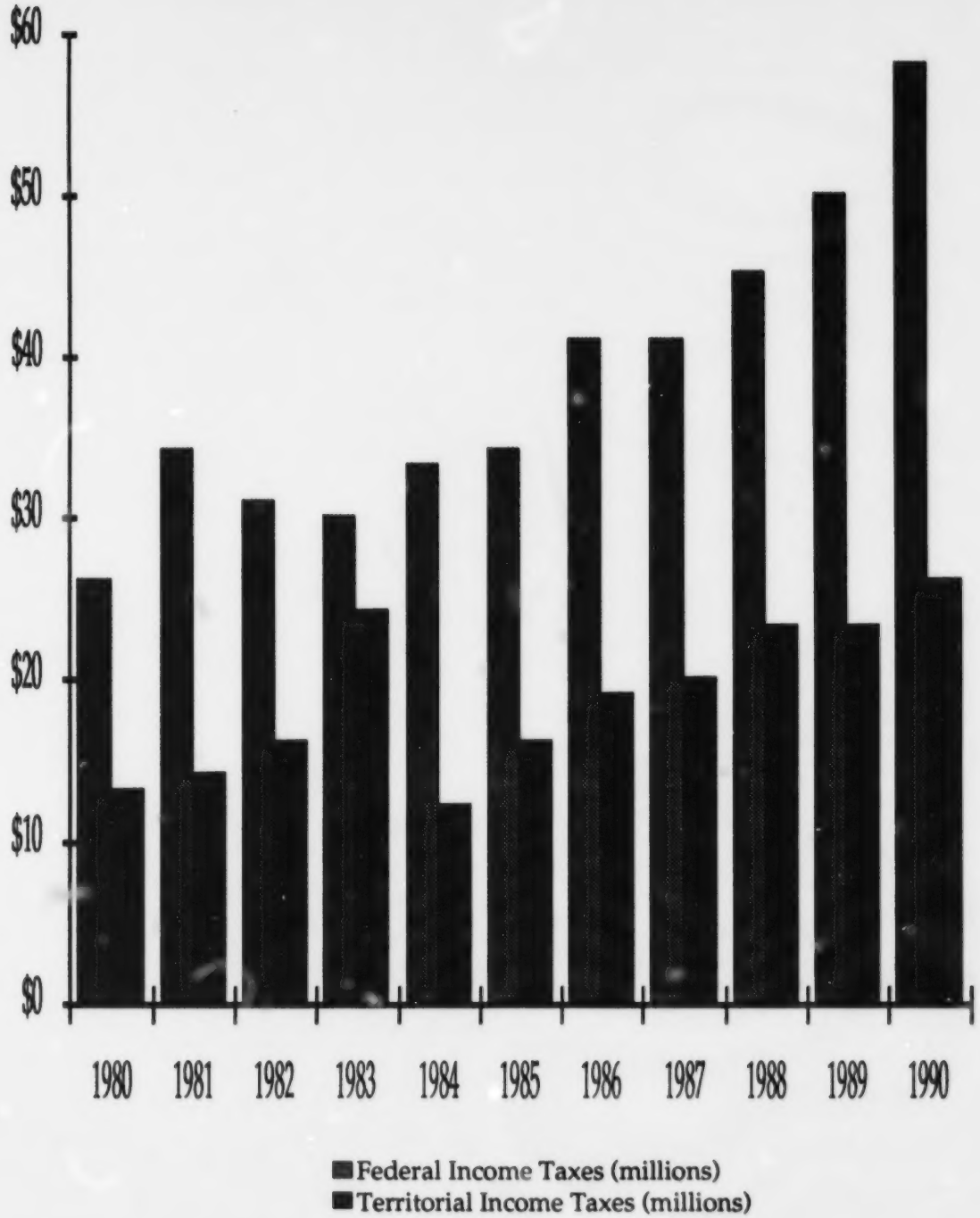
Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
FEDERAL:											
Income Taxes	58	50	45	41	41	34	33	30	31	34	26
Succession Duties and Estate Taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Public Service Pensions *	16	16	14	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	7
Employer and Employee Contributions to Unemployment Insurance	16	13	14	13	11	9	9	7	6	6	4
Total Federal	**90**	**79**	**73**	**68**	**65**	**55**	**53**	**48**	**47**	**49**	**37**
TERRITORIAL:											
Income Taxes	26	23	23	20	19	16	12	24	16	14	13
Succession Duties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Public Service Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employer and Employee Contributions to Workers' Compensation	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	7	6
Employer and Employee Contributions to Industrial Employees' Vacations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	**30**	**27**	**28**	**24**	**24**	**19**	**15**	**28**	**20**	**21**	**19**
Employer and Employee Contributions to Canada Pension Plan	13	12	11	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	5
TOTAL	**133**	**118**	**112**	**102**	**97**	**81**	**74**	**82**	**73**	**76**	**61**

* = Includes employer and employee contributions of the Territorial Government into the Federal Superannuation plan.

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 10. Federal and Territorial Income Taxes, Yukon, 1980-1990



Source: Table 11.

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
FEDERAL:											
Family and Youth Allowances	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Pensions, World Wars I and II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
War Veterans' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	24	22	21	20	18	20	17	19	14	7	6
Pensions to Government Employees	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Old Age Security Payments	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2
Scholarships and Research Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Occupational Training Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous and Other	40	35	24	9	18	17	16	14	11	9	8
Total Federal	**79**	**70**	**57**	**41**	**47**	**46**	**41**	**40**	**31**	**22**	**19**
TERRITORIAL:											
Direct Relief	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Old Age & Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mothers' & Disabled Persons' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers' Compensation Benefits	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	2
Pensions to Government Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Post-Secondary Educational Institutions	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Benevolent Associations	8	7	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	1	2
Total Territorial	**20**	**19**	**16**	**13**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**8**	**9**	**6**
Total Local	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada Pension Plan	**6**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
TOTAL	**105**	**94**	**77**	**58**	**61**	**61**	**56**	**53**	**41**	**33**	**26**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
SUBSIDIES											
Federal:											
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Adjustment to accrual basis	-1	0	0	0	0						
Total Federal	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Total Territorial	5	4	4	4	4	7	4	3	3	3	2
Total Local	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUBSIDIES	11	10	10	10	9	11	8	6	6	5	4
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE											
Federal:											
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
To Incorporated Business	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Total Federal	0	0	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0
Territorial:											
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Incorporated Business	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSISTANCE	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	2	0	0

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 11: GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT INCOME - Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
FEDERAL											
To Territorial:											
Old Age & Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled Persons Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Assistance Plan	6	6	7	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1
Statutory Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxation Agreements	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Payments to Yukon	222	205	176	158	210	148	118	104	69	69	63
Post-Secondary Education	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Trans-Canada Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Contribution under the Hospital Insurance & Diagnostic Serv. Act	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	2	2	2
Health Resources Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medicare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Technical & Vocational Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Economic Expansion Payments	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1
Official Languages	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	5	4	4	1	2	5	4	4	2	2
Total Territorial	**242**	**230**	**200**	**177**	**222**	**162**	**133**	**119**	**82**	**82**	**74**
To Local Governments	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL FEDERAL	**245**	**233**	**202**	**179**	**224**	**164**	**134**	**120**	**83**	**83**	**75**
TERRITORIAL											
To Local Governments:											
School Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General	19	13	16	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5
Total Local	**19**	**13**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TERRITORIAL	**19**	**13**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**
LOCAL											
To Territorial Government	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LOCAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**264**	**246**	**218**	**192**	**229**	**168**	**141**	**126**	**89**	**88**	**80**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 15: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PERSONS (Table Description)

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
FEDERAL:											
Family and Youth Allowances	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Pensions, World Wars I and II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
War Veterans' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	24	22	21	20	18	20	17	19	14	7	6
Pensions to Government Employees	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Old Age Security Payments	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2
Scholarships and Research Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adult Occupational Training Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous and Other	40	35	24	9	18	17	16	14	11	9	8
Total Federal	**79**	**70**	**57**	**41**	**47**	**46**	**41**	**40**	**31**	**22**	**19**
TERRITORIAL:											
Direct Relief	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
Old Age & Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mothers' & Disabled Persons' Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers' Compensation Benefits	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	2
Pensions to Government Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Post-Secondary Educational Institutions	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants to Benevolent Associations	8	7	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	2
Miscellaneous	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	3	2	1	2
Total Territorial	**20**	**19**	**16**	**13**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**8**	**9**	**6**
Total Local	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Canada Pension Plan	**6**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**
TOTAL	**105**	**94**	**77**	**58**	**61**	**61**	**56**	**53**	**41**	**33**	**26**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 16: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO BUSINESS, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
SUBSIDIES											
Federal:											
Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Adjustment to accrual basis	-1	0	0	0	0						
Total Federal	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**
Total Territorial	**5**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**
Total Local	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL SUBSIDIES	**11**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**9**	**11**	**8**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**4**
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE											
Federal:											
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
To Incorporated Business	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Total Federal	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**
Territorial:											
To Unincorporated Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Incorporated Business	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Territorial	**4**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSISTANCE	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**

Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 17: CURRENT TRANSFERS TO OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT (Yukon, 1980-1990)

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
FEDERAL											
To Territorial:											
Old Age & Blind Pensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled Persons Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment Assistance		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Assistance Plan	6	6	7	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1
Statutory Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxation Agreements	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Payments to Yukon	222	205	176	158	210	148	118	104	69	69	63
Post-Secondary Education	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Trans-Canada Highway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Government Contribution under the Hospital Insurance & Diagnostic Serv. Act	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	3	2	2	2
Health Resources Fund	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medicare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Technical & Vocational Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional Economic Expansion Payments	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	1
Official Languages	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	5	4	4	1	2	5	4	4	2	2
Total Territorial	**242**	**230**	**200**	**177**	**222**	**162**	**133**	**119**	**82**	**82**	**74**
To Local Governments	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL FEDERAL	**245**	**233**	**202**	**179**	**224**	**164**	**134**	**120**	**83**	**83**	**75**
TERRITORIAL											
To Local Governments:											
School Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General	19	13	16	12	4	4	7	6	6	5	5
Total Local	**19**	**13**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TERRITORIAL	**19**	**13**	**16**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**7**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**5**
LOCAL											
To Territorial Government	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
To Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LOCAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**264**	**246**	**218**	**192**	**229**	**168**	**141**	**126**	**89**	**88**	**80**

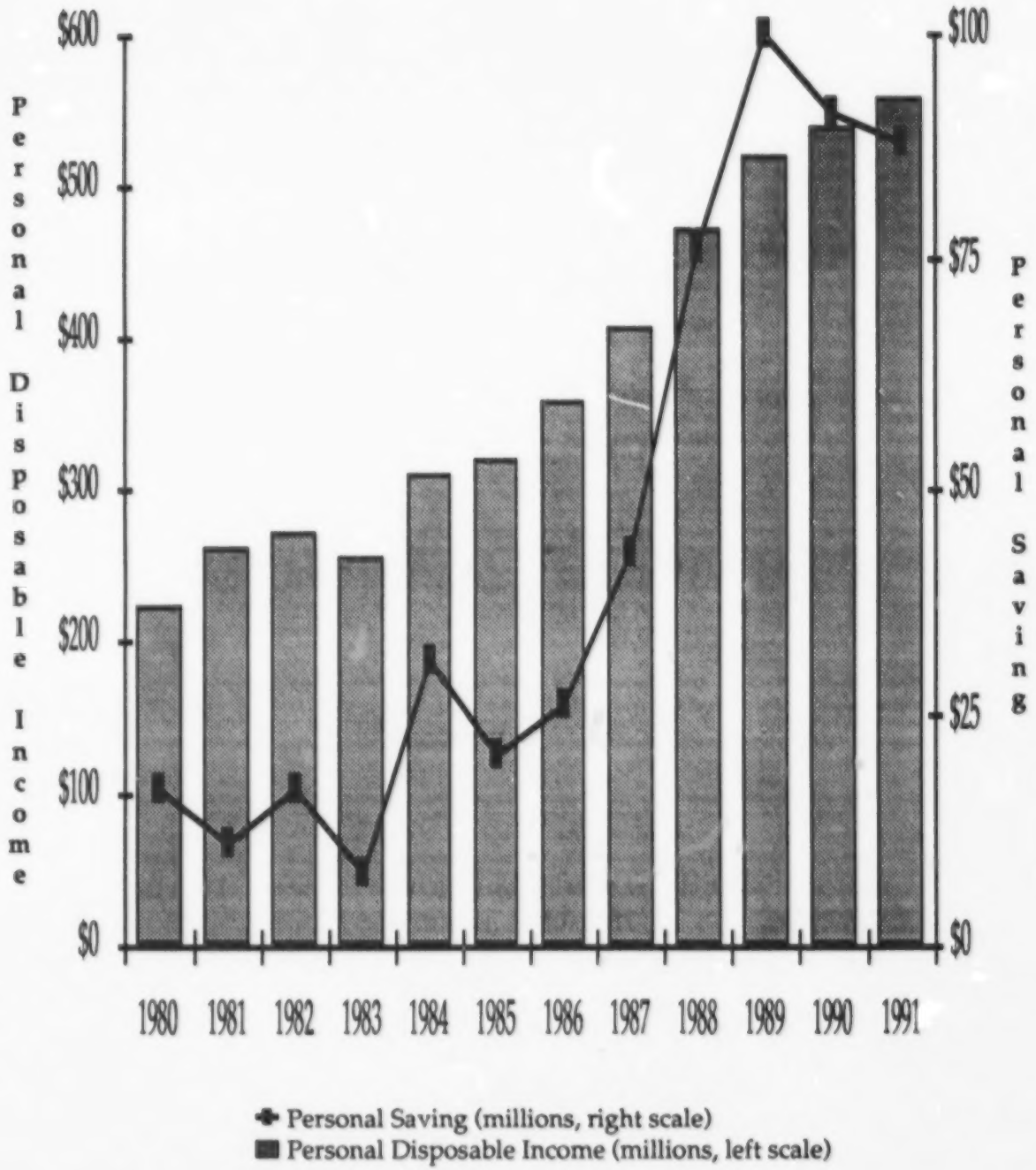
Note: All figures are in millions of current dollars.

TABLE 5: SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME, Yukon, 1980-1990

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	470	452	427	383	334	284	272	236	256	263	224
Net Income Received by Farm Operators from Farm Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Income from Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent	40	38	33	30	28	25	23	21	16	15	14
Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	55	52	42	36	36	32	35	27	31	29	20
Current Transfers:											
From Government:											
Transfers to Persons	105	94	77	58	61	61	56	53	41	33	26
Capital Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
From Corporations	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
From Non-Residents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Personal Income	**672**	**638**	**583**	**510**	**460**	**404**	**389**	**340**	**347**	**341**	**284**
Deduct:											
Personal Direct Taxes	133	118	112	102	97	81	74	82	73	76	61
Other Current Transfers to Government	2	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	2
Personal Disposable Income	**537**	**518**	**469**	**405**	**358**	**319**	**310**	**254**	**270**	**261**	**221**
Deduct:											
Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services	437	410	386	356	327	293	276	243	247	242	198
Current Transfers to Corporations	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	3	6	8	6
Current Transfers to Non-Residents	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Personal Saving	**91**	**100**	**76**	**43**	**26**	**21**	**31**	**8**	**17**	**11**	**17**
Saving Rate (%)	16.9	19.3	16.2	10.6	7.3	6.6	10.0	3.1	6.3	4.2	7.7

Note: All figures except Saving Rate are in millions of current dollars.

Chart 11. Personal Saving and Personal Disposable Income, Yukon, 1980-1991



Sources: *Table 16 and Preliminary Table 5.*

NOTES

TABLE 1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, INCOME-BASED

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Wages and salaries consist of all earnings from employment, including payments in kind such as free board and lodging. Also included are payments of commissions, tips and bonuses, and taxable benefits such as vacation and sick leave. Earnings from self-employment or partnership, income from independent professional practice, and farming income are not included in this classification. (See below, "Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production" and "Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business".) Wages and salaries are calculated before tax deductions and employee contributions to pension funds, unemployment insurance, and other social welfare programs.

Supplementary labour income includes all other expenditures by employers that can be classified as payment for service, for example, employers' contributions to pension funds, Unemployment Insurance Fund, workers' compensation boards, and Canada Pension Plan.

Wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income are also included on **Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**, as the major constituent of personal income.

Corporation Profits Before Taxes

This item is a measure of the net earnings of the corporate business sector. The concept of corporation profits as required by the Income and Expenditure Accounts differs considerably from accounting profits as reported on company books. To arrive at the figure reported here, corporate book profits before taxes are adjusted by adding back these items: depletion charges, provincial mining and logging taxes, bad debts, and charitable contributions. Although these are legitimate operating expenses as far as business accounting is concerned, they do not represent actual direct costs of production. Capital gains and losses are likewise excluded.

Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income

Interest and miscellaneous investment income is made up of government investment income and the interest income of persons. Interest income accruing to corporate businesses forms part of the profits of those institutions and is therefore not included here. Interest income of persons (which includes not only individuals, but also private non-commercial institutions, estates, and trust funds) is measured before taxes. Such interest income consists mainly of interest on bank deposits, mortgage and bond interest, as well as the interest income received by certain institutions while acting on behalf of persons; such institutions include life insurance companies, fraternal and mutual benefit societies, and trusteed pension plans.

Government investment income includes the profits (net of losses) of government business enterprises, royalties, interest on government loans and advances, and interest on publicly held funds such as government pension and social insurance funds. Table 14 of the economic accounts treats government investment income in more detail.

Interest received from holding public debt and interest on consumer loans are, for purposes of the income and expenditure accounts, treated as transfer payments rather than income from production, and therefore excluded from this classification. Since all public debt was issued to finance past government expenditure, and since little of that debt was connected with the purchase of capital assets, most of the interest paid on public debt is not payment for production of currently produced goods and services. Similarly, in the case of interest on consumer debt, the accounts regard consumer spending as current consumption; as such, it cannot give rise to investment income. Interest on public debt is shown as a government expenditure in **Table 5, Government Sector Revenue and Expenditure**, while

interest on consumer debt is shown as a current transfer from persons to corporations in **Table 18, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**.

Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production

This category is made up of sales of farm products, plus the imputed value of farm output consumed by the farm family, plus the value of physical change in farm-held inventories, less farm operating expenses and capital consumption allowances on farm buildings and equipment. All transfer payments to farm operators are excluded.

Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent

Net income from non-farm unincorporated business includes the earnings of working proprietors from their own businesses and the net income of independent professional practitioners. This component, like net income of farm operators from farm production, consists of a consolidation of returns to labour (wages and salaries) and returns to capital (profits and interest) which cannot be separately identified. Thus, a variety of types of factor income are inextricably mixed.

Rent includes net rent (either paid or imputed) received from ownership of residential property and net paid rent from ownership of non-residential property. In each case, the net rent equals gross rental income less landlord expenses including capital consumption allowances.

This item also appears as a component of personal income in **Table 18, Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**.

Inventory Valuation Adjustment

The inventory valuation adjustment is the difference between the value of physical change in business non-farm inventories and the change in the book value of those inventories. This adjustment is made to remove from corporation profits and the net income of unincorporated business any unrealized gains or losses arising from the effects of price changes on holding inventories. Since such effects are automatically eliminated in calculating net farm income, this adjustment is required only for business inventories.

The adjustment is necessary because the accounts require a different inventory valuation than that employed by business accounting principles. In periods of rising prices, inventory book values frequently include an element of capital gain, thus overstating corporation profits before taxes and net income of non-farm unincorporated business. Conversely, in periods of falling prices, inventory book values can include a capital loss. The inventory valuation adjustment compensates for such changes in capital value unrelated to current productive activity.

Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost

Territorial net domestic income is found by summing the previous six components: labour income, pre-tax corporate profit, investment income, farm income, income of unincorporated business, and inventory valuation adjustment.

Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes represent a part of the market price of goods and services not received by the factors of production and, therefore, cannot be included in territorial income. Unlike personal taxes and corporation income taxes, which are levied directly on the incomes of factors of production, indirect taxes enter the accounts as a cost of production. Accordingly, business accounting practices provide a guide as to whether a tax is to be regarded as direct or indirect. Those taxes which represent a business cost or which are incorporated into prices at the retail level are taken here as indirect. They constitute, in effect, taxes on expenditure. By contrast, all taxes which are levied directly on the incomes of factors of production are defined in these accounts as direct.

Specific indirect taxes levied by the various levels of government are listed in **Table 12: Indirect Taxes**.

Subsidies

Subsidies are payments by governments toward current costs of production which thereby reduce market prices. For this reason, they must be deducted from factor incomes to arrive at territorial gross domestic product at market prices.

Such payments are made for a variety of reasons: to benefit consumers through lower prices, to protect producers from a decline in the price of their products, to promote certain types of economic production, or to encourage certain socially desirable activities.

Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments

Production of economic goods and services causes productive assets to lose their value; that is, capital is "consumed" through wear, tear, and obsolescence associated with economic processes. Since productive assets in the form of capital goods such as machinery, equipment, and buildings are for the most part highly durable goods, this "using up" of productive assets typically takes place gradually over many years. Business therefore customarily charges to each year's operating expenses a depreciation charge designed to cover the costs of the wearing-out of capital assets which has occurred during the accounting period in question. Depreciation, or capital consumption allowances, thus represent business costs which are implicitly included in the market price of goods and services sold to final users, but are not received as income by factors of production. Depreciation charges in the accounts are calculated for business plant and equipment, housing, and government fixed assets.

It is important to understand that these charges record the annual consumption, not just of the annual additions to the stock of capital assets, but of the total capital stock. The year-to-year gross change in the value of the stock of productive assets is shown in **Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based**, as "Gross Fixed Capital Formation".

Miscellaneous valuation adjustments are two adjustments needed to keep balance between the income and expenditure sides of the accounts. The first of these adjustments concerns non-capital outlays charged to capital by business. Non-tangible items such as brokerage fees on the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds are sometimes capitalized by business. These outlays are not included in gross fixed capital formation on the expenditure side and so a negative adjustment must be made on the income side to offset the resultant overstatement of business net income.

The second adjustment relates to the claim portion of business and residential insurance paid out to compensate for fire and other types of losses. For purposes of the accounts, these are viewed as a form of capital consumption and an explicit entry is made to account for them. These claims, along with the factor incomes generated by the insurance industry (and already included in this Table under "Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income"), balance the premiums paid on the expenditure side of the accounts. No adjustment is made for uninsured losses on business and residential property.

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

GDP at factor cost is computed by adding capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustment to NDI at factor cost.

Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

GDP at market prices, the market valuation of the Yukon's economic production, is calculated by adding indirect taxes, net of subsidies, to GDP at factor cost.

TABLE 2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, EXPENDITURE-BASED

Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services

This item includes personal expenditure for durable, semi-durable, and non-durable goods, and on a wide variety of services. Purchases of houses are ex-

cluded, but an imputed rent on owner-occupied houses is included in both the rental income of persons and in personal expenditure. Purchases of used goods, other than imports, are excluded, except for an estimate of the current factor incomes generated by such transactions (e.g., dealer commissions). Used goods were counted in Gross Domestic Product in the year in which they were originally produced and do not form part of current production.

Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services

The value of services rendered by "general government" cannot be measured by the selling price of the services since governments provide services to the community without specific charge. No "market price" exists for valuing the production of general government. Taxes, moreover, cannot be taken as a realistic approximation of the value of these services. The value of government services is therefore measured by the costs or expenses incurred in rendering them. All government expenditure incurred in providing goods and services to the community without specific charge, then, is included in expenditure-based GDP. The corresponding factor incomes and other costs are included in the territorial income and other components of income-based GDP. Where specific fees are charged for government services—e.g., hospital fees, charges for water services—or where government departments sell supplies such as books and maps, the receipts are deducted from government expenditure on goods and services to avoid double-counting; these amounts are included in other components of GDP.

Government expenditure on goods and services consists of current non-capital outlays for goods and services by all levels of government, including wages and salaries of government employees. Also included here is an estimate of capital consumption allowances (depreciation) for government fixed assets. These expenditures refer solely to government current purchases and so do not include any of the following: government purchases on capital account, any of the activities of government business enterprises, government transfer payments, interest on the public debt, subsidies. More details about government expenditures are presented in Tables 5 through 10.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

This category is defined to include outlays on durable tangible assets with a productive life-time of one year or more. It is made up of investment by government and business in residential construction, non-residential construction, and machinery and equipment. Expenditures on new construction, machinery, and equipment are included, but not expenditures on used capital assets. Expenditures for land mineral deposits are excluded because they do not represent current production of goods and services. Capital costs associated with mining development involving the acquisition of tangible assets and construction and drilling costs are included, however. Replacements and major alterations of capital installations are also included in gross fixed capital formation, but not ordinary repair and maintenance expenditures.

Value of Physical Change in Inventories

The value of physical change in inventories is defined as the change in the physical quantity of inventories valued at the average market prices of the period. The net change in inventory holdings must be included in gross domestic product to allow for that portion of current production which has not yet been sold (positive change in inventories) or to eliminate that portion of previous years' production which is included in the current year's sales (negative change in inventories).

Because the "book value" of inventories is calculated in accordance with accounting procedures not consistent with the requirements of economic accounts, an adjustment in the inventory valuation must be made. This inventory valuation adjustment has been previously discussed under the notes for Table 1.

Business non-farm inventories represent the largest portion of total inventory holdings in the economy and include inventories of raw materials, goods-in-process and finished products held by corporations,

non-farm unincorporated businesses, and government business enterprises.

Net Exports plus Statistical Discrepancy

Estimates of territorial net exports are the weakest element in these accounts. Since estimates of imports and exports are not generally available, the identity between income-based GDP and expenditure-based GDP (derived in Table 1) was exploited to obtain the figures for this category. Since this category also contains a residual error of estimate, it is subject to a wider margin of error than other income and expenditure items. (But see Input-Output Tables, Government of Yukon, December 1991, for detailed estimates of Yukon's exports and imports for 1984.)

Net exports plus the residual of estimate is the difference between the expenditure-based estimate of GDP (which, as discussed in the Introduction, is identical with Table 1's income-based GDP estimate) and the sum of Final Domestic Demand (see below) and investment in inventories.

Net exports equals the current production of goods and services sold to non-residents (exports) less those purchased from non-residents (imports). Because investment income originating outside the territory but inside Canada is not deducted from the income side, these net export figures represent basically the balance of trade in goods and services only and cannot be treated as a measure of the current account balance. In addition, spending by Canadians outside the provinces or territories of their residence should be treated as exports of those provinces/territories, but data limitations prevent estimation of these expenditures.

The residual of estimate refers to the difference between the expenditure- and income-based estimates of GDP at market prices. Since the value of net exports is not presently estimated in Statistics Canada's provincial income and expenditure accounts program, the GDP at market prices statistic is not actually estimated using the expenditure approach. Furthermore, no estimate of the residual separate from net exports is possible.

Territorial Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

Based on the expenditure approach, gross domestic product at market prices represents the domestic sales of current Yukon output, as well as investment in inventories from current output and the value of net exports from current production. This is set equal to the income-based estimate of GDP at market prices from Table 1.

Final Domestic Demand

Final domestic demand is computed as the sum of: (a) personal expenditures on consumer goods and services; (b) government current expenditure on goods and services; and (c) fixed capital investment. As such, it reflects the demand within the Yukon for economic output regardless of where or when that output was produced. For this reason, final domestic demand includes, in addition to expenditures on current Yukon output, purchases of Yukon output produced in the previous year (from inventories) as well as imports (output produced outside the Yukon).

TABLE 3: FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND AT 1986 PRICES

In 1989, for the first time, Statistics Canada calculated price deflators for FDD and its components, thus permitting estimates of real (inflation-adjusted) growth in these measures of demand.

The items in this table are the major components of the expenditure-based estimate of GDP: personal expenditure on consumer good and services, government current expenditure, government investment, and business investment. For purposes of this table, they have been estimated in "real" terms by adjusting for the effects of price-level changes. Provincial and territorial price indexes are assembled, corresponding to the various sub-components of final domestic demand, and these are used to deflate the associated expenditure estimates at current prices. The deflation is carried out at a level of aggregation well below that in the published tables.

TABLE 4: IMPLICIT PRICE INDEXES, FINAL DOMESTIC DEMAND

This table contains the price indexes for each of the items in Table 3. The indexes are derived by dividing the aggregates at constant prices (Table 3) into the corresponding aggregates at current prices (Table 2).

TABLES 5 THROUGH 10: GOVERNMENT SECTOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The government sector is defined to cover a very broad range of activities carried out directly by the various levels of government or by their agencies. The essential characteristic of those government activities is that they are non-commercial in nature. They are financed for the most part out of taxation or government borrowing. Since government business enterprises are considered to be part of the business sector, their activities are not included here.

Total Revenue

Total government revenue is the sum of: (a) direct taxes; (b) indirect taxes; (c) other transfers from persons; (d) investment income; and (e) transfer payments from other levels of government (if applicable).

Direct Taxes From Persons

This component is made up of direct taxes imposed by the federal and territorial governments; it specifically includes personal income taxes, taxes on the income of unincorporated businesses, capital gains taxes, succession duties and estate taxes, employer and employee contributions to social insurance programs, non-trusteed public service pension plans, and Canada Pension Plan. Direct taxes are mainly levies assessed against persons that take some account of ability to pay.

Direct Taxes From Corporate and Government Business Enterprises

This category consists mainly of taxes on the profits of corporate enterprises, but it also includes a small amount of revenue from taxes on the profits of government business enterprises.

Direct Taxes From Non-Residents

The federal government also withholds direct taxes on income earned by non-residents of Canada. Taxes are payable on several forms of non-resident income, including interest, dividends, rents, and royalties.

More details on direct taxes are provided in **Table 11: Direct Taxes—Persons**.

Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes are imposed by all levels of government. More detailed information is provided in Table 12, Indirect Taxes. See also notes to **Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based** under the heading "Indirect Taxes".

Other Current Transfers From Persons

Other current transfers from persons (including unincorporated businesses) pertains to taxes paid out of personal income but not directly based on ability to pay. These include personal payments of motor-vehicle licences and permits, health-care premiums, and such miscellaneous licences as hunting and fishing permits, marriage licences, and a variety of fines and penalties.

Investment Income

Government investment income consists of interest on government-held public funds; interest on loans, advances, and investments; remittances from government business enterprises; and royalties. See **Table 14: Government Investment Income**, for more details.

Transfer Payments From Other Levels of Government

These transfer payments constitute a significant source of revenue for the territorial and local levels of government. For the aggregate government

sector, shown on Table 5, inter-governmental transfers are offsetting and therefore do not appear. For a detailed breakdown of these transfers, see **Table 17: Current Transfers to Other Levels of Government.**

Current Expenditure

Total government current expenditure is the sum of: (a) current expenditure on goods and services; (b) transfer payments; and (c) interest on the public debt.

Expenditure on Goods and Services

See notes to **Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based**, under the heading "Government Current Expenditure on Goods and Services".

Transfer Payments to Persons, Business, Non-Residents, and Other Levels of Government

Government transfer payments do not measure currently produced goods and services but represent redistribution of income already earned and counted. Detailed breakdowns of these payments are given in **Table 15: Government Transfer Payments to Persons; Table 16: Government Transfer Payments to Business;** and **Table 17: Current Transfers to Other Levels of Government.**

Interest on the Public Debt

This category is the total interest paid on the public debt, including payments to the government sector itself. Such payments to the government sector are included on the revenue side under "Investment Income". See **Table 14: Government Investment Income**, for more details.

Saving

Government saving is the difference between total revenue and total current expenditure.

Capital Consumption Allowances

The figure for government expenditure on goods and services includes an estimate of capital consumption allowances but, since no money is actually expended in the depreciation of capital assets, amounts allocated to this expenditure are available to the government for spending. Capital consumption allowances are therefore added to government saving to avoid understating the amount available to the government for spending (net lending).

Investment in Fixed Capital and Inventories

These amounts are also included in **Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based,** as the government portion of gross fixed capital formation and as government investment in inventories.

Net Lending

Net lending is obtained by subtracting government current and capital expenditure (total current expenditure plus investment in fixed capital and inventory) from the sum of government revenue plus capital consumption allowances. This surplus (deficit, if negative) reflects the financial position of government.

NOTE RE TABLE 9: HOSPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

This table shows no income or spending because all hospitals in the Yukon are federally administered through Health and Welfare Canada. Their expenditures are therefore included under federal current expenditure on goods and services, shown on **Table 6: Federal Government Revenue and Expenditure.**

TABLE 11: DIRECT TAXES, PERSONS

Total direct taxes on persons are also included in the calculation of personal disposable income on **Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income.** These taxes also appear as sources of government revenue in Tables 5 through 10.

Income Taxes

This category consists of taxes paid on the incomes of persons and unincorporated businesses. Capital gains taxes are also included here as they cannot be separated statistically from the personal income taxes with which they are collected. At the federal level, an adjustment is made to include taxes on the investment income of life insurance companies. At the territorial level, personal income tax is taken as the federal collection of the tax as per the Territorial Tax Collection Agreement.

TABLE 12: INDIRECT TAXES

Total indirect taxes are calculated as the sum of all federal, territorial, and local indirect taxes. Specific taxes collected by each level of government are identified in this table. Indirect taxes are also listed as a source of government revenue in Tables 5 through 10. See also the notes for **Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based**, under the heading "Indirect Taxes".

TABLE 13: OTHER TRANSFERS TO GOVERNMENT FROM PERSONS

This category of levies includes various fees charged by government which are paid out of personal incomes but are not based on income. These charges appear as a source of government revenue in Tables 5 through 10 and as a deduction from personal income in **Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**.

TABLE 14: GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT INCOME

Interest on Government-Held Public Funds

This category consists primarily of interest on public debt held by the government itself.

Interest on Loans, Advances, and Investments

These loans, advances, and investments are made to various crown agencies and corporations, other levels of government, and various government-operated public utility systems and other enterprises.

Remittances from Government Business Enterprises

Remittances from government business enterprises includes the revenue received from profits on the operation of those enterprises. Only that portion of such profits actually remitted to the government sector (net of losses) is included; unremitted profits remain as undistributed profits (or losses) of government business enterprises.

Royalties

Revenues from resource royalties are treated as investment income arising from government ownership of property.

Total Investment Income

Total government investment income is the sum of federal, territorial, and local government investment income. This income is presented as a source of government revenue in Tables 5 through 10, and is included in the category "Interest and Miscellaneous Investment Income" in the calculation of territorial gross domestic product (Table 1). See Tables 5-10, under the heading "Investment Income".

TABLE 15: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO PERSONS

Government transfer payments to persons consist of payments for which there has been no exchange of goods and services. Payments are included from all levels of government and the Canada Pension Plan, as well as pensions paid to government employees. Although interest on the public debt is considered to be a transfer payment, it is not included here due to the difficulty of separating this from other sources of interest income.

These payments appear as a government expenditure in Tables 5 through 10, and as a component of personal income in **Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**.

Miscellaneous and All Other

This item includes transfer payments to persons from the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Direct Relief

This item pertains to social assistance and day care.

TABLE 16: GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENTS TO BUSINESS

Subsidies

Government transfer payments to business in the form of subsidies are paid by both the federal and territorial governments. Subsidies are a government expenditure in Tables 5 through 10, and are incorporated in the calculation of territorial gross domestic product in Table 1. See notes to **Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based**, under the heading "Subsidies".

Capital Assistance

Government transfer payments to business in the form of capital assistance are made by both the federal and territorial governments. They consist of grants for new construction, or for expanding or otherwise improving existing plant. Capital assistance payments are a government expenditure in Tables 5 through 10. Capital assistance to unincorporated business is also identified as a component of personal income in **Table 18: Sources and Disposition of Personal Income**.

TABLE 17: CURRENT TRANSFERS TO OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Federal transfers to other levels of government consist primarily of federal payments to the territorial government under various shared cost programs, along with general and specific purpose grants. Federal transfers to local governments are relatively small.

Tables 5 through 10 detail transfers to other levels of government. In the consolidated government accounts (Table 5), such transfers net out to zero.

Taxation Agreements

This item includes payments to the Yukon Government pursuant to the Public Utilities Income Transfer Tax Act and regulations.

Post-Secondary Education Grants

This category pertains to payments made by the federal government to the Yukon Government for post-secondary education under Part VI, Established Program Financing of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

Government Contribution Under the Hospital and Diagnostic Services Act

Prior to 1984 the terms and conditions for payment to the Yukon for hospital services were covered under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (Medicare Care Act in the case of Medicare) with the payment formulae contained in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act.

In 1984 the Canada Health Act replaced both Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and the Medicare Care Act. In the Canada Health Act medical services are referred to as insured health services. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act were also amended and payment is now made for insured health services; no distinction is made between hospital and medical services.

The amounts shown prior to 1984 are the amounts payable for hospital services whereas those after 1984 are the portion of insured health services that can be attributed to hospital services.

Canada Assistance Plan

The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by the Yukon Government in providing: (a) social assistance to persons in need, (b) welfare services to persons in need and likely to become needy if the services were not provided, and (c) work activity projects which are designed to improve the employability of persons who have unusual difficulty in finding or retaining jobs or in undertaking job training.

Medicare

See notes above, under heading "Government Contribution Under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act".

Regional Economic Expansion Payments

This item pertains to a variety of economic development programs to promote regional economic activity provided by the federal government, e.g., the Economic Development Agreement and the Agricultural and Rural Development Act.

Bilingualism

These federal transfer payments are to promote, encourage, and assist the development and provision of education services in the language of the official language minority community in the Yukon as well as to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

Payments to Yukon

This represents the operating grant received from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

TABLE 18: SOURCES AND DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME

This Table summarizes the transactions of persons as receivers of income and as final consumers. The income of unincorporated business enterprises (self-employed persons who operate their own businesses) is included here due to the difficulty of separating the portion of income withdrawn for personal use from that portion retained for the business. Also included here are private non-commercial institutions serving persons, private pension funds, and some transactions of insurance companies.

Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income

See notes to **Table 1: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Income-Based**.

Net Income of Non-Farm Unincorporated Business, Including Rent

See notes to **Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based**.

Interest, Dividends, and Miscellaneous Investment Income

These components of the income of persons and unincorporated businesses consist mainly of interest and distributed earnings in the form of dividends received from the corporate and government business enterprise sector and from the non-resident sector. Also included are interest on the public debt paid to persons and interest accruing on private pension funds, life insurance funds, and funds invested by other associations of individuals.

This category differs in several respects from the interest and miscellaneous investment income category in Table 1. Dividend payments are included here, but in Table 1 such payments are a component of corporation profits before taxes. Interest on the public debt is included here as a source of personal income but not in Table 1. For Table 1 contains income to factors of production, and interest on the public debt is not classified as factor income but as a transfer payment. Moreover, the Table 1 category includes government investment income which is not a source of income to persons.

Current Transfers From Government

Transfers to persons from government consist of transfer payments to individuals and capital assistance to unincorporated businesses. For more details on the former, see **Table 15: Government Transfer Payments to Persons**. The latter is included in **Table 16: Government Transfer Payments to Business**, as capital assistance to unincorporated business.

Current Transfers From Corporations

Transfers from corporations to persons consist of charitable contributions from corporations to non-commercial institutions and corporation losses due to bad debts.

Current Transfers From Non-Residents

Transfers from non-residents (persons who reside outside Canada) consist of personal and institutional remittances and pensions received from abroad.

Personal Income

Personal income is the sum of: (a) wages, salaries, and supplementary labour income; (b) net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent; (c) interest, dividends, and miscellaneous investment income; and (d) current transfers to persons.

Direct Taxes

See notes to **Table 11: Direct Taxes—Persons**.

Other Transfers to Government

See **Table 13: Other Current Transfers to Government From Persons**, and accompanying notes.

Personal Disposable Income

Personal disposable income is equal to personal income less transfer payments from persons to government (mostly direct taxes).

Personal Expenditure on Goods and Services

See notes to **Table 2: Territorial Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-Based.**

Current Transfers to Corporations

This category consists of interest paid on consumer debt (net of administrative costs). This non-productive portion of interest is regarded as a transfer payment and therefore excluded from personal income. The portion of interest paid on consumer debt which covers administrative expenses is included in the personal expenditure on goods and services category of this Table.

Current Transfers to Non-Residents

Transfers to non-residents includes personal and institutional remittances paid abroad.

Personal Saving

Personal saving is equal to that portion of personal disposable income left over after deducting personal expenditure on goods and services, transfers to corporations, and transfers to non-residents.